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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
19th June	OCEANA	6610		
26th "	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9031
3rd July	PERSIA	7951		
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
17th "	HIMALAYA	6898		
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10619
31st "	EGYPT	7912		
7th Augt.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th "	ARABIA	7903		
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
28th "	OCEANA	6610		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said excepting in cases of the "Egypt," "Arabia" and "Oceana" sailing in May and June which will proceed through to Brindisi.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARGO BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the Importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 1 and 1-30 o'clock p. m. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. O. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE — Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.

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CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
TRIESTE	5,095	S Clinnak	1st July 1909
KOMERIER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Aug. 1909
TRIESTE	5,095	S. Clinnak	1st Sept. 1909
KOMERER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Oct. 1909
AFRICA	4,719	P. Badessich	1st Nov. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,281	M. Dabcevich	16th " 1909
KOMERER	5,423	A Foresti	1st Dec. 1909
PRAGA	3,885	G Gillhuber	16th " 1909

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

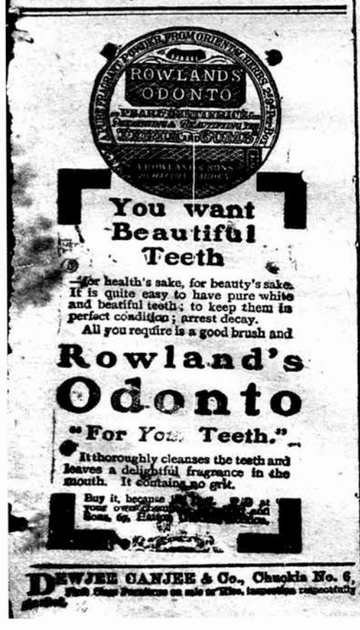
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SILESIA	5,189	F. Radonicich	24th June 1909

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to,

W. DENSO,
Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy
Season House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay



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—for health's sake, for beauty's sake. It is quite easy to have pure white and beautiful teeth; to keep them in perfect condition; arrest decay.

All you require is a good brush and

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It thoroughly cleanses the teeth and leaves a delightful fragrance in the mouth. It contains no grit.

Buy it, because it [illegible]

DEWJEE GANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, [illegible]

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI Direct,
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, about
BULIMBA	2,510	Mon 14th June	noon.
DWARKA	1,695	Thur 17th June	9 a.m.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 18th June	6 a.m. †

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, 14th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 17th June, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Basrah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,020 tons, sailing on or about 19th June,

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Africa, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

12th June, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	8th July 1909
VILLE de la CIOTAT	5,379	Barillon	5th Aug. "
NERA	5,338	Martin	2nd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	30th Sept. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Rebufat	28th Oct. "
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	25th Nov. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the American Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Far

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,338	Martin	X 1909,
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	16th July "

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent,
Albert Building Hornby Road,

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R. RUBATTINO	4,500	L. Mancini	15th June 1909,
D. BALDUINO	4,680	D. Maganzini	15th July 1909
R RUBATTINO	4,680	L Manchini	15th Aug. 1909,

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900 *	" 575	

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 500 Single and Rs. 750 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 838; 2nd Class Rs. 559 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons;	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	T. Dini	17th June 1909,
ISONZIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	T. Dini	17th Aug. 1909.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to ——— to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

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AGENT;

No. 89 HORNBY ROAD.

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This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of

THERAPION.

Unquestionably the most reliable Patent Medicine ever introduced, it has been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed *roué* in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge of, a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION

which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the ever-increasing demand for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Obtainable from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, and principal Chemists.

Therapion is now also obtainable in DRAGÉES (TASTELESS) FORM.

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ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
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Total Funds Exceed £18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1908, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

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IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.

Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS, £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
3, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

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Madras.	Bangkok.	Hankow.
Rangoon	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at the Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000 000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,500 000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Aatung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
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Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
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BAROMETERS

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Make your own observations and watch the progress of the monsoon.

Diameter	6½ ins.	Rs.	15/8
"	7½ "	"	22
"	9 "	"	30

Rope pattern circular light oak-cased Aneroid Barometer, visible movement, cream enamel dial.

Diameter	7½ ins.	Rs.	26
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Plain polished wood-cased Aneroid Barometer, visible movement, white enamel dial, high grade.

Length 19 Inches ..... Rs. 18.

Combined Aneroid Barometer and Thermometer, the former has visible movement, can be had in carved floral design or banjo shape polished wood cases.

Nickel, Rs. 32; Silver, high-grade ..... Rs. 70.

Watch shape pocket Barometer and altitude register.

Rs. 120.

Silver pocket set of Barometer, Thermometer, Compass and Altitude register, very compact and accurate, in case.

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Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kolar and Karachi.

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BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
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Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

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2,875 MILES THROUGH INDIA.

"NO TYRE TROUBLES."

TAJ MAHAL PALACE HOTEL,
Bombay, May 17th, 1909.

TO

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,—

I HAVE much pleasure in congratulating you upon the grooved tyres you are now making. During my tour through India, on my 25-35 H.-P. Maudslay Car, Smith's Speed Indicator now registers 2,875 miles, which I have on several occasions tested on the 16 miles from Calcutta to Barrackpore and found it correct.

Travelling via Lucknow, Cawnpore, Agra, Delhi, Gwalior, through Sipri, Goona, Indore, Mhow, Dhulia to Bombay, since the car left the Works at Coventry, there has not been a single occasion to pump up the front tyres, the only trouble I had with the back tyres was three punctures owing to picking up nails, and they certainly look like running another 1,500 miles, however I will let you know the result. I should imagine this must be a record for tyres in India especially, as the run was done during the end of April, which is the hot season.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) J. WILKINSON.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBY & 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

WRITE FOR NEW MOTOR TYRE LIST.

GET READY FOR THE "MONSOON,"

Now is the time to order.

MOTOR CAR WATERPROOF APRONS.
MOTOR CAR WATERPROOF COVERS.
CARRIAGE WATERPROOF APRONS.
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APRONS, COVERS, &c., made in LEATHER.
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 319 of 1908.

M. J. P. DE ANDRADE.......................Plaintiff.

vs.

THE MOHANLAL KANDAS GINNING and MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.......Defendants,

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date, the first day of February, 1909, the following immoveable and moveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in one lot, by the Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on FRIDAY, the 9th day of July, 1909, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and the defendants in—

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate at Oomrawati Zillah, Oomravati, in the Registration Sub-District of Oomravati, admeasuring 3440 Square Yards or thereabouts, and Assessed under Survey No. 7, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by a public passage and a well jointly belonging to the said premises and the premises hereinafter 2ndly described, on or towards the South by the property of Barjorji Hormusji Choksey, on or towards the East by the property of Angal Vakil, and on or towards the West by the said premises hereinafter secondly described and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Company.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate at Oomravati in Zillah Oomravati, in the Registration Sub-district of Oomravati, containing by admeasurement four acres and twenty-five Gunthas, and Assessed under Survey No. 7, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the public passage, on or towards the South by the property of Barjorji Hormusji Choksey, on or towards the East by the said premises hereinbefore firstly described, and on or towards the West by the property of Narayansing Telsildar and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Company.

THIRDLY.—1 Boiler (Mussgraves) 17 feet by 6 feet with Donkey pump.

1. High Pressure Engine (Tenjis) 13 in. Cylinder and piston stroke 2 1-2 feet with feed pump, 20 Gins (Platts Brothers), 4 bearings each.

6, Gins (Platts brothers), 5 bearings each.

Shafting 2 1-2 thick with 2 feet pulleys for the 20 gins and 2 1-2 feet pulleys for the 6 gins, Chimney.

Lathe 10 feet by 14 inch with fly wheel.

1 Oil Mill.

1 Boiler, 20 feet by 6 feet.

1 Boiler and Chimney at Hinganghat.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Acting Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. EDGELOW, GULABCHAND WADIA and Company, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 25, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 27th day of May, 1909.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Acting Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 746 of 1898.

(1) CHHOTALAL DALSUKHRAM and another ... ... Plaintiffs.

v/s.

NARAYAN ELSETTI, heir and legal representative of ELSETTI SETTIBA... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date, the 17th day of December, 1908, the following immoveable properties will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of June, 1909, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon, (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs as executors of the last Will and Testament of Bai Gulab, widow of Jamnadas Ranchoddas and of the original defendant Elsetti Settiba and of his heir and legal representative Narayan Elsetti Settiba, the present defendant in the following properties, viz: Lot No. 1. All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate at 13, Kamatipura Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement ninety-one square yards and four-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 2036, Street No. 105, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4580 and 4581, New No. 4025, Old Survey No. 4113 and 4114, New Survey No. 214/6555 and bounded on the east by the property of Jungund Rajuna Babaji, on the west by the property of the said Settiba Venkati, on the south by the 13th Kamatipura lane and on the north by the sweeper's passage.

SECONDLY:—All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs and the Defendant abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of land or ground with a messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse formerly forming part of a house belonging to Elsetti Settiba Venkati, situate in the 13th Kamatipura lane, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement forty square yards and three-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of land Revenue under Old No. 4538, New No. 11003, Old Survey No. 4076, New Survey No. 6569, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipality under Ward No. 2082 and 2083, Street No. 116-118 and bounded on the east by the property formerly of Vadi-Venkati but now of the said Settiba Venkati, on the west by the property of Jati Sayaba, on the north by the 13th Kamatipura Street and on the south by the sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chotubhai, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 1st day of April, 1909.

R. D. SETHNA,
Commissioner.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway, at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., Standard Time, on WEDNESDAY, 16th June, 1909, for the SUPPLY of 1,400 tons of TEAK LOG TIMBER, MOULMEIN, RANGOON or SIAM, for immediate delivery.

2. Tenderers to quote a rate per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Engineer's Workshop, Byculla, and to state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by the specifications of shipment, showing clearly that the Timber Tendered is Moulmein, Rangoon or Siam; separate Tenders and Specifications to be submitted for each description offered.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

GENERAL STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
PAREL, 3RD JUNE, 1909.

HIGHER ACCOUNTANCY AND SECRETARIAL EXAMINATIONS OF LONDON.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Candidates desirous of appearing for the CORPORATE ACCOUNTANTS and the INCORPORATED SECRETARIES (London) Examinations to be conducted at Bombay in December next. Full particulars as to course of studies, fees may be obtained from

THE COMMERCIAL TRAINING COLLEGE,
36, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo will be 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, including delivery.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s.s. "OCEANA," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS and COLOMBO, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 10 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Coy.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

THE MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY is CLOSED from TO-DAY, the 12th June, 1909.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, 12th June, 1909.

NOTICE.

GRADUATES of any University in British India or the United Kingdom, who are now resident in Bombay, and who may wish to VOTE at the MUNICIPAL WARD ELECTIONS, are invited to send their names with the following particulars to the Assessor and Collector at the Municipal Office, not later than the 31st July, 1909, in order that they may be entered in the preliminary Election Roll about to be prepared:—

(1). The year of graduation and the University to which the graduate belongs.

(2). Present age.

(3). The street No. of the house (with Street name) occupied by the graduate. It should be stated whether the graduate has resided at this address uninterruptedly since the 1st April, 1909, or if only occasionally during what periods since 1st April, 1909.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 11th June, 1909.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY,
SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT, per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL......... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND............. £ 700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong	Aden, (Steamer Point,)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND.......... „ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co,)

SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.

RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.

GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)

LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggar.)

KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Hesrje Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)

RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)

JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Mooaim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)

The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid,

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin, Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. I. R. Gardener, 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. Dr. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC CO., Oppt, "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate; Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¼d. to 1s. 4⅞d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR BACHELORS.—Available at once. BOARD and LODGING in a good, healthy locality, near the Taj Mahal Hotel and the Apollo Bunder: cool, airy, apartments and good table. Rs. 70 each. Apply early to Box No. 1745, care of this paper.

FOR SALE.—A Gent's QUADRANT BICYCLE, in good order, almost new. Cost Rs. 160, Price Rs. 100. Apply Box No. 1628, care of "The Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty upper storied HOUSE, at Bangalore, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette.

FOR SALE.—A large number of PARKER LUCKY CURVE FOUNTAIN PENS fitted with gold nibs. The best and clearest pen in the market. Prices on application. to "A. B. C.", C/o, this Paper.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee.' A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. F. Parekh Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

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LARGE AND COMMODIOUS FLATS, TO LET, in the Apollo Chambers, Apollo Bunder. Apply to MANAGER, Pyrke's Apollo, Hotel.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases: By W. E. H. Re. 1, Apply Box No. 404 c/o Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 3 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON will be CLOSED and the Stock, &c., TRANSFERRED to the HEAD OFFICES, at Secunderabad (Deccan), where orders and enquiries will receive the usual prompt attention.

RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Indian Travellers' Railway Guide, with coloured Railway Map, duly corrected, are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler and Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station Platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office Price 8 annas.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas, Rs. 5, Apply Box No. 408, c/o, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TO LET PORTION of a FLAT, in the Fort, Rs. 60 per month. Apply Box No. 1736, care of this Paper.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

WANTED a Hindu COMPOUNDER for Bansda State. Pay Rs 15 per month. Apply to Dr. MOHILE, Medical Officer, Bansda State.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS
H. J. PAPPE & CO., COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 1, MARINE STREET.

The Sale of building materials advertised to take place on the 15th Inst. is posponed till the 30th Inst.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas, easy chairs, cupboards, almyrah, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, sideboard, card table, iron safes, cottage piano by Rose, typewriter, large collection of law, medical and engineering books.

An invoice of Morocco and Crocodile calf leather lady's handbags, lady's and gent's dressing cases, money purses, letter and cigarette cases, note books, silver mounted inkstands, and calenders, etc., suitable for presents.

1 Luto Car with spare tank to carry liquids useful for mills and factories.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, the effects of the late Miss Annie Leonora Ralph, consisting of woollen and silk wearing apparels, skirts, gowns, aprons, gloves, belts, jackets, shoes, drawers, writing case, hats, trunks, chairs and other knick-knacks.

At 3 p.m. (S.T.).

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.

1 English-made rubber-tyred double seated brougham by Chesterton.

1 rubber-tyred office shigram.

1 rubber-tyred office brougham.

1 light rubber-tyred victoria.

HIGH COURT SUIT NO. 409 of 1909.
TAR MAHOMED v/s. HAWABAI.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 18th Inst., at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at Bangri Bazar, Abdul Rahman Street, the following:—

Hair brushes, mother-o-pearl glass and metal buttons, tops, scissors, pocket knives, metal watches, combs, needles, chain knives, celluloid combs, mouth harmonica, necktie clips, hand mirrors, watch chains, spectacle cases, glass vases, toy boats, wooden snuff boxes, metal polish, etc.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit buyers.

Private offers for the whole stock-in-trade will be received by the Receiver upto the day previous to the sale. The Receiver does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 14TH JUNE, 1909.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARLS.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th inst., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), by order of Messrs. Tricumdas Gordhandas and Co., and on account and risk of the concerned the following valuable parcels of pearls:—

Parcel No. 1, white Jiwan pearls, bunch 4, about 38 strings.

Parcel No. 2, white "Golvo" pearls, bunch 1, about 4 strings.

Parcel No. 3, white "Golvo" pearls, bunch 1, about 5 strings.

Parcel No. 4, white "Golvo" pearls, bunch 1, about 6 strings.

Parcel No. 5, white thin "Golvo" pearls, bunch 1, about 8 strings.

Parcel No. 6, one necklace, about 94 pearls, in two strings.

Parcel No. 7, one necklace, about 99 pearls, in two strings.

Parcel No. 8, one necklace, about 86 pearls, in two strings.

Parcel No. 9, one necklace, about 79 pearls, in two strings.

Parcel No. 10, one necklace, about 79 pearls, in two strings,

Parcel No. 11, one fancy Batton.

Parcel No. 12, one fancy "Soojai."

The above is now on view view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Parel.

Under instructions from Messrs. Meherbai P. H. J. Rustomjee, the mortgagee, under an indenture of mortgage, dated the 10th November 1906, and made between Jamal Sacoor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part and under the power of sale contained in it the following property comprised in the said mortgage, will be sold by Public Auction, by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., on the premises on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Chinchpoogly on the Western side of Parel Road in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and the buildings standing thereon containing by admeasurement three thousand three hundred and sixty-eight square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 969 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the property of Saleman Abba, on the West by the property of Dawoodbhai Haji Hassam and Memon Haji Husain Haji Abdul Rehman, on the North by the property of Harivallubh Gulabchand and on the south by a private passage.

The particulars and conditions of sale, as also the title deeds of the property, can be respected at the office of Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., the attorneys of the mortgagee or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweeping, etc. at the G. I. P. Railway Wadi Bander Goods Depot.

In accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Railway Act of 1890 and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant 2-20 p. m. (S.T.) sell, by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, seeds in bags, wheat of jowari in bags, wheat in bags, bundle of jagree, bale of twist, case of C. P. Goods, luggage trunk, bundles of gunny bags, wooden pieces, zinc slag, bundle of bedding, bundle of iron nails, bundle of charpai, loose C. I. sheets, bundles of bangles, drum of dry colour, bundle of coir rope, bundle of satranjees, brass pots, iron bars, empty casks, bundle of leather pieces, bundles of China caps, heaps of sweeping grain, etc., etc.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 14TH JUNE, 1909.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY to House Builders, Contractors, Merchants and others.

SALE of SUPERIOR English Tiles for Walls, Staircases and Furniture.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & CO. will, on account of the Consignors, offer for sale by Public Auction, to the highest bidder on WEDNESDAY the 16th Instant, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 P. M. (Standard Time).

A large consignment of glazed printed and embossed enamel tiles for walls, staircases, furniture and for interior decoration of rich designs and high quality.

Will be sold in lots to suit the convenience of the purchasers.

The goods can be viewed three days previous to sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of June, 1909, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following:—

10 cases each 100 doz. undershirts (cotton), 24 in., 26 in., 28 in., 30 in., 32 in., and 34 in. half and whole sleeves.

20 cases, each 25 doz. enamelled bowls, and M.-R.

1 case shangles.

400 pieces Ahmedabad-made sarees.

1 case 25 doz. cups and saucers.

Miscellaneous articles, consisting of a violin, an oil painting picture, old stoves, pieces of flannel, tapestry, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 14TH JUNE, 1909.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
SOLE SUPPLIERS OF
"RELIANCE."
BRAND
FIRE-SERVICE
CANVAS HOSE
FOR
MUNICIPALITIES,
RAILWAYS,
MILLS, FACTORIES,
ETC.
Largely used by the Bombay Municipality.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up.................... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits............ Gold $3,468,244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund ....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld

LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
Wm. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } London Managers

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 6 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. H. WILSON
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ....Rs. 27,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. R. SAVI,
Acting Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.

There is nothing to break.

They are always Horizontal.

They are the acme of comfort and very strong.

No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

THE BEST REFRESHER IN INDIA.

TO BE HAD OF

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OP. SOCIETY LTD., WATSON'S HOTEL, APOLLO HOTEL and other leading Bars and Restaurants.

D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co. D. D. BARIA.

THE SOLE AGENT,
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LTD.
BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Sole Agents for
"GOLF" Brand
PILSENER BEER,
The Lightest Beeverage Obtainable
Retail from
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
AND
MESSRS. DENISON & CO.
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
SCOTCH WHISKY.

As supplied to the British House of Commons is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

Is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

SOLE AGENT:
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Can be obtained from

Messrs. MANEKJI & Co., Church Gate Street,
„ D. C. UMRIGAR & Co., Crawford Market
Mr. P. C. SHROFF, Corner of Grant Road,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 30 years reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture."—June 18, 1909.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleans and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR...
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

Established Over a Century.
GOLD & CO.,
Birmingham, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES
Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM."
Telephone No. 1878.



See "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

WANTED.

A CHIEF ENGINEER, for the Calcutta Metropolitan Fire Brigade, on a salary of Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 300 per mensem, by annual increments of Rs. 20. Free quarters and uniform will be supplied. Must be a European and hold a certificate of fitness as a Chief Engineer, from the Board of Trade (British or Colonial). Reference will be given to applicants having some practical knowledge of Fire Brigade work. Age not to exceed 30 years.

Applications with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, will be received by the undersigned, up to the 15th July, 1909.

Forms of application with further details as to the conditions of service will be supplied on application to the SUPERINTENDENT, Calcutta Fire Brigade.

F. L. HALLIDAY,
Commissioner of Police.

Calcutta Police Office, 18th Lall Bazar,
8th June, 1909.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their Bombay Agents.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of Vendors, Purchasers, and all who wish to hire or let Houses, Offices, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find greatly to their advantage to place all their Orders and Commissions in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

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FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO SMOKERS ONLY.

HIGH CLASS INDIAN CIGARS

Manufactured by the leading Cigar Manufacturers of India:—
SPENCER AND CO., LD.
MC DOWELL AND CO., LD.
OAKES AND CO., LD.

The best in Dutch Havanas, and Real Manilla Cigars.

A choice selection of FRESH EGYPTIAN and AMERICAN CIGARETTES, TOBACCOS, and SMOKERS' REQUISITES always in Stock.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

ORIENTAL CIGAR CO.,
69, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

Beware of Ambiguous Advertisements.

Have your Eyes been examined by a qualified man!



If not, consult DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, Surgeon-Oculist, (London.)

"A Thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.

Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.

STOCK:—Of latest improved styles.

PRICES:—Exceedingly moderate.

CAUTION:—This is the only Original firm of

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
56, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
Oppt. "The Bombay Club," and next door to the Fine Art Gallery.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly ...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly ...	„ 2 8	„ 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly ...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly ...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

*For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line... ... ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	... Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	„ 3-8	do.
Third Insertion ...	„ 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion ...	„ 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards ...	„ 2-0	do.
Minimum charge ...	„ 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates. For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas of every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY
AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 4	„ 5

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 11TH JUNE, 1909] [BOMBAY, 12TH JUNE, 1909

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols...	84 1/4	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes ...	98	un	chgd
2¾ do. Sterling Loan	98 1/2	1/16	
3½ do. Govt Securities...	82 7/8	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London	24 3/16	un	chgd
do. do. 2 months' hence	24 3/16	un	chgd
do. in New York ...	52 5/8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris...	25 20 1/2		1 1/2
do. do. do. Berlin...	20 44 1/2		1/2
do. do. do. New York.	4 87 3/8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	Since	1st April.
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	2	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 3/8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 3/8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 1/8	5/8	
do. 7-day Market Loans...	2	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 27-32d. unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9d. unchgd.
*Closing Tone of Silver :—Dull.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£280,000
Gold to Bombay	£ 70,000
Silver to Calcutta	£ 10,000
Gold to Calcutta	£ 20,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots	Moderate demand.
Futures	Steady.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester —	Quiet.
Total Sales	8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	1,000
Imports	4,000
Mid-Americans	5·83+04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 9-16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices:—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·80 +03	5·73 +03	5·70 +02	5·68 +02	5·67 +03
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	
5·65 +02	5·66 +02	5·66 +02	5·66 +02	

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	6,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	10,000 „
Exports to Great Britain ...	4,000 „
Do to Continent	11,000 „

Spot Cotton—11·20—10

Futures—Month of July 10·69—09 } Declined owing to foreign selling and to favorable weather reports.
Do. Oct. 10·69—08

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—10 7-8 unchgd.
Futures—Month of July 10·20—09
Do. do. Oct. 10·70—08
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.

Cotton Stock in London	8,090 Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	51,000 „
Do. Exports to Great Britain	7,000 „
Do. do. to France and Continent	58,000 „
Do. do. to Japan	nil
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	489,000 „
Do. do. at Interior Ports	228,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Westerns C. I. F.—London ... ... d. 4 29/64
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C. I. F.—Liverpool—Sellers ... ... d. 5 3/32
Months—July-August.
Fair Red Coconadas—C. I. F.—London ... ... d. 4 13/32
Coconadas Ginned—C. I. F.—London ... ... d. 4 15/32

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—41 7-8—June-July—London—Done.
Tone of Wheat.—Easier.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—43 5-8—June—Done—Quiet.
Barletto Russa.—62 1-2lbs.—Nominal—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Brown Cawnpore 43 1-4—June-July—Hamburg—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiter.
Linseed :—
Tone of Linseed.—Steady.
Linseed Argentine—(La Plata)—44 1-2—June-July—Hamburg—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :
In New York Fair Rio (No.7 quality).—7 7-8 unchgd.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 6s.—Buyers.
Metals :—
Copper Braziers £70 1-2
Yellow Metal ... ... 6d.
Bar Iron :—
Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp ... ... £ 4 12 6
Iron Corrugated Sheets 4 gauge G. O. B. 4 X F. O. B. Liverpool £ 12 10 0
Basic Steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India ... ... £ 5 7 6
Arrivals :—
"Reichenfels".

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [12TH JUNE, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
84 Bars Silver ...	1,56,595	London	Yokohama Bank
162 Bars Silver...	3,02,058	London	Chartered Bank
Bars Silver...	9,06,374	Marseilles }	Hongkong Bank
129 Bars Silver...	2,24,242	London }	
369 Bars Silver..	6,72,268	London	International Bank
598 Bars Silver..	9,95,746	London	Comptoir National
1 Bag Gold Coins	1,503	Marseilles	B Casteorchand & Co
1 Box Gold Bullions	1,427	Muscat	G H Methawani
4 Boxes Sovs......	38,393 }	Aden	Sundry Importers
Gold Coins......	13,984 }		
1 Box Gold Coins	3,025	Suez	G Radhakisondas
1 Box Gold Bullions	38,400	London	Indian Specie Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on June, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway......	65	74,581
B.B. & C.I. Railway.	90	1,07,413

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 1st April
Bank of Bengal ... 5 per cent. „ 27th May.
Bank of Bombay... 5 per cent. „ 3rd June.
Bank of Madras ... 7 per cent. „ 2nd June.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 3 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The quotations are 1s. 3 31-32d. for T. T., 1s. 3 31-32d. on Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for Credits 3 months' sight. Little business has been done to-day, as it was Saturday. Far Eastern rates are unchanged.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 31-32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 31-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 1-8d.
Do 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 7-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	169 1-2
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	138
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	132 1-2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	177 1-2

Government Paper :—

The market opened at 94-2 for cash and settlement, and advanced one anna in the course of the day in both the positions. Only a small business has been placed. The opening quotations in Calcutta were advised as 94-4 for ready and 94-3 forward within a month.

We quote :—

Cash ... ... Rs. 94·3 } Buyers.
1st Settlement ... „ 94·3 }

Bullion:—

Silver in London, came unchanged, the prices being 24 3-16 for ready as well as forward. The tone of the market at the close was dull. The quotation in New York was also unchanged at 52 5-8. Our local market opened at 61-15, ex-duty, for July delivery. The news of £2,80,000 shipment by yesterday's mail from London brought out sellers, and prices gave way 3 annas. The purchases by some dealers, however, had a strengthening effect on the market which improved to 61-15 and closed quiet thereat. A moderate business has been transacted. The rates for August settlement and ready Bars are noted below.

The following are Bar gold quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	3	6
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	6	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	2	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	61	13	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	61	15	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	61	15	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

We have little change to report in our market to-day. Prices for New Crop are in some cases a trifle easier, but there is little enquiry and the market is flat. Light to moderate rain has fallen in the Berars and Central Provinces.

At Colaba a small business was done in ready cotton chiefly by mills. The Rooms of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association were closed, it being Saturday.

NEW CROP.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	260	Mar. 1910
Good M. G. Broach	252 1-2	„ „
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	238	Jan. „
Fine M. G. Dhamangaum-Pulgaum	230	„ „
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	222	„ „
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	222	„ „
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	216	„ „
F. G. M. G. Khandeish... ...	209	„ „
Fine M. G. Khandeish	216	„ „
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	207	„ „
F. G. H. G. Bengal ...	191 1-2	„ „

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet but steady
Estimated Sales	5,000 bales.
Total Imports	11,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

June-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
5·36 −03	5·70 −03	5·68 −02	5·66 −02	
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·64 −03	5·63 −02	5·63 −02	5·63 −03	5·83 −03

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is steady with a moderate demand.

We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 8 1 6 B. T.
September ... — ... „ 8 10 3 B. T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is steady with a fair enquiry.

We quote :—
Ready Brown Kutni ... Rs. 7 3 0 B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujarat ... „ 7 13 0
Ready Yellow Cawnpore ... „ 7 11 0
Brown Delhi, June-July ... „ 7 12 0 B. T.

Poppyseed :—
June-July ... ... Rs. 10 4 0 B. T.
Tone.—Quiet.

Castorseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 32 0 0
June-July ... ... Rs. 6 8 0 R. T.
Tone.—Steady.

Cottonseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 24 0 0
Tone—Quiet but Steady.

Mowraseed :—
July-August ... ... Rs. 6 1 0 R. T.
Tone—Quiet.

WHEAT:—

The market is firm with a moderate business passing.

We quote :—
White Delhi ... ... Rs. 6 4 0 R. T.
White Pessi, 85 p. c. ... „ 6 8 0
Soft Red ... ... „ 42 0 0 per candy.

LOCAL YARNS—

The market is quiet but steady with little doing. China buyers cannot pay the prices asked, while on the other hand mills must maintain rates owing to the high prices ruling for cotton.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,465
India	77
Indian Specie Bank	56 1-2
Bank of Burma	110

Mills :—

Kohinoor...	750

Presses :—

Indian Cotton	127 1-2
New Berar	495
New Mofussil	735

Miscellaneous :—

Badham Pile & Co	132
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Ordinary.	99
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Preference	149
Bombay Steam Nav. Ord. ...	352 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,145
Marcks & Co.	130
Treacher and Co	600

Railways:—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	585
Tapti-Valley	427 1-2

PORT TRUST LOAN OF £500,000.

The Mercantile Bank of India Ld. has successfully placed the above loan in the London market at 98 1-2 per cent.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	3,508	bales.
Wheat	16,632	cwts.
Linseed	3,372	„
Rapeseed	7,962	„
Gingellyseed	192	„
Poppyseed...	4,295	„
Groundnuts	nil	„
Castorseed...	11,714	„
Rice	1,839	„
Myrabollams	1,064	„
Cottonseed...	3,245	„
Mowraseed...	2,060	„
Gram	2,649	„
Joowar	188	„
Maize	nil	

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JUNE 12.] [BOMBAY, JUNE 13.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols............	84 1/4	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes	98		
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98 1/4		1/4
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	... ...		
*Bar Silver in London.........	24 3/16	un	chgd
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 3/16		
Do. in New York.........	52 5/8		
Exchange on London at Paris	25·20		1/2
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·45	1/2	
Do. do. do. New York	4·87 3/4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	2 1/2	since	1st Apl.
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	1 7/8		1/8
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	2 5/16		1/16
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills..................	2 3/8	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	2 7/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans......	1 5/8		1/2
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	1 7/8		1/8

Bar Gold 77s. 9d. unchgd.
*Closing tone of Silver :—Steady.

COTTON.

Liverpool:—

Spots	Quiet, Easier.
Futures	Quiet.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Steady.
Total Sales	10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	500 „
Imports	11,000 „
Mid-Americans	5·79—04
Egyptian F.G. F. Brown ...	8 9-16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·65 −04	5·69 −04	5·67 −03	5·65 −03	5·64 −03
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	
5·62 −03	5·62 −02	5·63 −03	5·62 −03	

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	10,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ...	10,000 „
Do. to Continent... ...	16,000 „

Spot Cotton—11·20 unchgd.

Futures—Month of July 10·75+06 } Advanced on bullish week end figures and on bull support and shorts covering.
Do. do. Oct. 10·78+09

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—10 7-8 unchgd.
Futures—Month of July 11·00+10
Do. do. Oct. 10·78+08
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

Cotton Total Visible Supply	3,130,000 Bales.
„ „ „ East Indian	154,000 „
„ Quantity in Sight	13,150,000 „

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total	Week's Sales	39,000 Bales
„	Sold on Speculation	2,000 „
„	Sold for Exportation	1,000 „
„	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	66,000 „
„	Actual Exports	6,000 „
„	Week's Imports	30,000 „
„	Stock	1,163,000 „
Surat's	Week's Sales	500 „
„	Sold on Speculation	nil
„	Sold for Exportation	nil
„	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	800 „
„	Actual Exports	300 „
„	Week's Imports	nil
„	Stocks	10,000 „
Afloat	American	80,000 „
„	Indian	9,000 „

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, 41 3-4—June-July—London—Buyers.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—43 5-8—June—Value.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 46 5-8 June-July—Antwerp—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 7 7/8 unchgd.
Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 13s. 7 1-2d.
Months of Shipment—July-August—Value.
Tone of Sugar.—Steady.
Rubber:—
Para Rubber 6 1-2—Value.

DAILY EXPORTS, JUNE 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—30 bales wool, L Kaniyalal ; 12 bales wool, K Balkissondas ; 9 bales wool, K Rikabdas ; 61 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 25 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co ; 65 bales wool, Ebjee Shivji ; 53 bales salted skins, Nizamoodin and Co ; 104 cwts gun metal, G Abdulhusein ; 502 cwts myrabollams A Khimji ; 60 cwts condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Olympia s—28 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Olympia s—102 casks salted skins, Maxklein.

FOR LONDON.

Oceania s—11 cases opium, P and O Co ; 42 casks Indian condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons ; 60 bales rags, M Samji ; 5 cases ganja, S Bhimji ; 200 cwts horns, J M Rahimtoola ; 230 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 100 bales hemp Hirji Govindji ; 40 hogsheads Indian chetney, Framji Nowrojee ; 21 bales woollen cuttings, E Hayim ; 14 bales hides, P E Boyce and Sons ; 91 bales hemp, G Madhowji and Co ; 6,000 cwts mussoor, 1,000 cwts groundnuts. 7,000 cwts castorseed, 4,017 cwts rapeseed Ralli Bros ; 72 bales hemp, D Sewji ; 244 cwts cottonseed, C Ranchordas.

Persia s—4,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Rinaldo s—4,000 cwts, cottonseed C Moorarji; 4,866 cwts cottonseed, Show Wallace and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Rinaldo s—220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kattenturm s—100 cwts gum, G Sojpal.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—50 bales cotton fly, Peraj and Co ; 125 bales cotton, N Peerbhoy ; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Bros.

Umballa s—460 bales cotton waste, W Wolf and Sons ; 8,000 cwts wheat K Nixon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Olympia s—187 casks salted skins, H M Halim.

FOR LEGHORN.

R Rubattino s—1,400 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—1,000 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—1,200 bales twist, C Bhawanidas.

FOR KOBE.

Delta s—500 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghandy and Sons ; 400 bales cotton, K Gokuldas and Co ; 300 bales cotton. Ralli Bros.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.

Bombay, 14th June.

112. To-day Monday 14th Instant.—Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 8-30 p. m.

113. Medals.—Applications for Vol. Long Service Medal should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

114. Resignation—The undernamed having resigned is struck off the strength :—

No 6099 Cadet G Fritchley, "H" Coy.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

INDIA.

BIRTHS.

CORNELIUS—May 31, at "The Homestead," Maymyo, the wife of A. W. J. Cornelius, chief clerk, District Court, Magwe, of a son.

CHADWICK—June 3, at Mergui, the wife of C. J. Chadwick, Burma Para Rubber Company, Limited, of a daughter.

GRANTHAM—May 30, at Syriam, to Mr. and Mrs. Grantham, of Kyauktan, a daughter.

MORETON—June 5, at Simla, the wife of Percy Moreton, a son.

DEATHS.

D'SYLVA—June 11, at the residence of his son, Mr. A. D'Sylva, Portuguese Church Street, No. 94, North Georgetown, Madras, Edward D'Sylva, aged 87 years.

GARVAN—May 28, at Mhow, the wife of A. D. Garvan, from Heart failure, aged 36 years.

STONE—June 7, at Berhampore (Ganjam), Hannah Joyce, the infant daughter of Fred. and Lindia Stone, of cholera, aged 3 years.

WISEMAN—June 6, at Dehra Dun, Atwell Gordon, Survey of India, of injuries received in the Doiwala (Debra Dun District) railway collision, on 23rd May 1909, aged 21 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun-rises 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 7h. 16m.; High water, 8-34m., 8-21a.; Low water, 1-54m., 2-20a.
Bombay High Court re-opens after the Summer Vacation.
Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Chamber of Commerce, ballotting for an elective trustee of the Port, 10-30 to 4 p. m.
Bombay Scottish Education Society's Special General Meeting, St. Andrew's Church Vestry, 7 p. m.
Consecratation by the Bishop of Bombay of the additional plot of the Sewri Cemetery, 4-30 p. m.
Football, Harwood League, R. A. vs. The Hornets, the Oval.

Maxim : "Good harvests make men prodigal, bad ones provident."

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, 11th, 8h. 12-6m. a.m.; New Moon, 18th, 4h. 58-3m., a.m.; First Quarter 26th, 6h. 12-8m. a.m.; in Perigee, 12th, 9.8h, p.m.; in Apogee, 25th, 5.2h. p.m.

THE WEEKS CALENDAR.

Tuesday, June 15.—Sirdar Carbonic Acid Gas Company Ordinary General Meeting, 6 Hummum Street, 5 p. m.. "Tale of Two Cities." In aid of Indo-British and Adams-Wylie Hospital, Empire Theatre, 9-30 p m.. Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 17m.; High water, 9-33m., 9-14a.; Low water, 2-41m., 3-20a.

Wednesday, June 16.—Indian Manufacturing Company, Annual Ordinary General Meeting, 12 Hummum Street, 5 p. m. Bombay Woollen Manufacturing Company, Ordinary General Meeting, 3 Tamarind Lane, 1-30 p.m. Meeting of the Bombay Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m. G. I. P. Mechanics' Institute, Parel. The Bothwick Society Entertainers, 9-15 p. m., followed by a dance. Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 17m. High water, 10-20m., 10-4a. ; Low water, 4-15a.

Thursday, June 17.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 17m. ; High water, 11-15m. : 10-52a.; Low water, 4-12m.; 5-6a.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—The Chief of Miraj arrived in Bombay on Friday and is putting up in a bungalow at Pedder Road.

STEAMER IN QUARANTINE.—The s.s. "Mahommadi" arrived in harbour on Friday from East African Ports via Lamu in quarantine. There were on board 225 passengers and a pratique was granted four hours after the arrival of the vessel.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa, per extra s.s. "Umzento" via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on the 16th instant. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 7-30 p.m. on the 17th instant.

MILL-HANDS' STRIKE.—The strike in the Saraswati Mill continued on Saturday, when the men turned up near the mill, but refused to go in to work. Before they resumed work they wanted to see Mr. Harwood, the Superintendent, who is at present away at Gokak and is expected back shortly.

MAHIM DISPENSARY.—The following patients attended at the J. N. Wadia Mahim Charitable Dispensary during the month of May :—Male 626, female 480, male children 242, female children 194, total 1,542. The prevailing diseases were malarial fever, diseases of the lungs and digestive system, and plague.

ACCIDENT IN A STREET.—Mr. N. N. Barucha of Dhobi Talao was driving a light cabriolet along the Kalbadevie Road on Friday afternoon, when a herd of cows and buffaloes came up. A Hindu lad named Krishna Babu, aged 16, in his attempt to get out of the way of the cattle, ran into the vehicle, and was knocked down. He sustained a cut on the right side of the chin and a slight fracture of the left collar bone. He was treated in the hospital and allowed to go home.

WRECK OF S.S. "SHAH ALLUM."

INFORMATION was received in Bombay, on Saturday that the s.s. "Shah Allum" of the Bombay and Hedjaj Steam Navigation Company, was a total wreck on the 10th June about six miles from Gogo. The "Shah Allum" left Bombay on the 17th March last for Akyab, under the command of Captain J. B. S. Robertson, thence she proceeded to Rangoon, where she received 40,000 bags of rice, on board and left that port on the 24th May for Bhownagar. On nearing Gogo on the 9th June she went aground south-east of the Peram Rock six miles from Gogo, and on the following day she became a total wreck owing to the heavy seas breaking on the vessel. The Captain, officers and crew, numbering in all about seventy-one, were saved by the Peram Lighthouse men in the steamer's boats and were conveyed to the Lighthouse. Information of the accident was then given to the Customs authorities at Gogo by the Captain of the wrecked steamer. Provisions and water were at once sent from shore to the officers and crew at the Lighthouse.

FROM £6 to £8 a day per stall is the profit which a vendor made on Blackpool sands in the summer by the sale of ice cream. This revelation was made after nearly £1,000 had been realised from the annual corporation auction sale of licences for pitches on the sands. One young woman paid several hundred pounds for ice-cream pitches. She covered one bid of £10 by shouting "Fifty pounds," eventually paying £71 for a licence for which last year she gave £48. A stand which last year was disposed of for £38 fetched £66. An oyster stall, which was sold last year for £25, realised £41.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

SUIT AGAINST THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Judge.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY VS. ABDUL KADIR IBRAHIM.

For the Plaintiff.—Mr. Baptista instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co.

For the Defendant.—Mr. K. K. Suntoke.

This was a suit instituted by the Bombay Municipality against the defendant to recover Rs. 65-8-6, being the cost for repairing damage done to a Municipal lamp.

The facts of the case were that on the 25th March 1908, a gas lamp, No. 1943, set up in a public street at Girgaum was broken and damaged by a private carriage belonging to the defendant. The expense of repairing the damage amounted to Rs. 65-8-6 and payment of this amount was not only declined by the defendant, but he had also disputed the right of the Municipality to demand the same.

In the course of his judgment the learned Chief Judge said that by Section 332 of the Municipal Act, the person breaking a Municipal lamp was liable to pay the expenses of repairing it, after it was broken through negligence or accident. In the present case the lamp was broken by the defendant's servant by accident. The principle which affixes the master with liability for the acts of his servant did not, apart from Statute, apply to the case. This was a section compelling a person to pay compensation for an act which was neither an offence nor a tort. The learned Judge said that it should be construed strictly and was not intended to attach liability to persons more remote than the actual causer of the accident. By Statute, both in England and India, a person who was not the doer of an act and did not stand in relation to the doer of the act as master to servant was sometimes made expressly liable, but in such cases the Statute specifically described the persons more remote and laid down liability. I do not think, said the learned Judge, that Section 332 of the Municipal Act makes the person, who breaks a street lamp by accident, a wrongdoer so as to apply the principle of the liability of the master for the act of his servant to the case. That is an extension of the application of the Section which is not warranted. The suit was accordingly dismissed with costs.

POLICE NEWS.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Messrs. J. E. Davar (Chairman), and A. Lester.

ILL-TREATING ANIMALS.

Their Worships disposed of 38 cases, some of which were against bullock-cart-drivers for ill-treating animals, and against victoria drivers for plying for hire off the stand and without a license.

GIRGAON.

Before Dr. N. N. Katrak (Chairman), Dr. Santaram Vithal, and Mr. Purshotamdas Mangaldas.

CAUSING OBSTRUCTION.

Their Worships disposed of 59 cases, the majority of which were against hawkers for exposing articles for sale so as to cause obstruction in a public street.

DADAR.

Before Mr. R. B. Mantri (Chairman), and Dr. B. B. Daderker.

A MONKEY CAUSES TROUBLE.

Their Worships disposed of a number of cases, including one in which one Vithoba Balkoba was charged with causing injury by negligence in the management of an animal. It appeared from the evidence that, on Friday, one Bhimaba, a Hindu woman, was walking along Parel road, when a monkey, belonging to the accused, and which had been tied with a chain to a post, jumped at her and bit her three times, in consequence of which she fell down unconscious. She was taken to the J. J. Hospital for treatment. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10, out of which Rs. 5 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

DRIVING CATTLE IN A DROVE.

Their Worships also disposed of a case, in which one Savala Apa was charged with driving forty head of cattle in a drove during prohibited hours along Parel road. It appeared that as soon as the level-crossing gate on the Parel road was opened, that the cattle rushed in, knocking down a woman, who received some injuries. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 2.

DEPORTED INDIANS.

Mr. Asquith's Reply to Liberal Memorial.

A memorial signed by 146 Liberal, Labor, and Irish members was sent to Mr. Asquith drawing his attention to the deportation and imprisonment, without trial, of nine British subjects in India, and making appeal that they may either be brought to trial or set at liberty.

The Prime Minister, in his reply, addressed to Mr. Mackarness, M. P., acknowledges that the appeal so widely and influentially signed is a perfectly natural one.

"Deportation without trial as a method of dealing with political agitation—must necessarily be repugnant," he says "to Englishmen and to no one has the necessity of resorting to such a measure been more repugnant than to Lord Morley.

"When, however, I am appealed to on behalf of the persons so deported I must ask you and those who are acting with you to bear in mind that deportation has been resorted to for the sole purpose of preserving the country from a grave internal commotion. It is a preventive not a punitive measure and the responsibility for fixing the period of detention must therefore rest with those who are charged with the arduous and anxious duty of maintaing order in India.

ANARCHICAL VIOLENCE.

"The Secretary of State and the Government of India are, I submit the only possible judges of the circumstances which may warrant the release or the further detention of the persons deported, and the decision is one which, in my view—and I hope that you and your co-signatories may find yourselves in agreement with me—may be left with absolute confidence in their hands.

"It is particularly necessary at a moment when a great extension of popular representative elements in Indian administration has just been sanctioned by Parliament, that none of the various forms of anarchical violence should be tolerated, and that no lawful instrument for suppressing them should be discarded."

THE MEMORIALISTS' VIEW.

Mr. Mackarness in his reply, assures Mr. Asquith that he could confidently assure him that every one of the signatories would agree "that none of the various forms of anarchical violence should be tolerated and that no lawful instrument for suppressing them should be discarded."

He reminds him however that neither here nor in India has any evidence been even suggested by the authorities to connect any of the deported gentlemen with forms of anarchical violence. And it is difficult to understand why if such evidence is in existence it should be necessary to conceal it not only from Parliament and the public but from the accused themselves.

M. SELDEN has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for publishing three Tolstoi pamphlets, says a St. Petersburg message, but the magistrates declined to institute proceedings against Count Tolstoi.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 14.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

963-08 Kanga P Narayen, Chintamal Athavale vs The B B and C I Ry Coy, Crawford B and Co
568-08 Kanga and P Pandurang, Naryen Javiri vs Narayen Raghoba Javeri and others M B Chothia Nanu H and Co. Part heard.

Commercial Cause.

64-09 Mulji and K Samuel Weiss vs Abbhoy Chhagla and another.

Long Causes.

322-06 Mulla and M Kapadia Bros, a firm and another vs Lalbhoy Mohunlal and others Tyabji D and Co Edgelow G W and Co.
223-06 Payne and Co. The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Moosa Haji Hassam and others, Bhaisanker K and G
92-8 Pestonji R K and Co, Hyderalli Abdul Kayrim vs Pralhad Veniram Vyas, Mulji and M
44-08 Mulla and M Minocher Jal the firm vs Rama Yedoo Patel and another, M B Chothia
142-07 Payne and Co Haji Junas Fazal Mahomed vs The Advocate General of Bombay and others Little and Co, Payne and Co, C P D Cunha.
542-08 Naru H and Co Bai Halimabai widow vs Joosab Haji Ebrahim and others Pestonji R K and Co Captain and V Nanu and Co Kanga and P Smetham B and Co M J and M
928-08 Madhowji K and Co Damoder Culbanji vs The Juyal Kaishor Gunga Shamlal and Co The firm Hiralal and Co, Daphtary F and D
170-06 Wadia G and Co Kedurmat Bhuramal vs Gurupartab Hurdayal Dickshit D and S.

Testmentary Suit.

13-07 Jehangir G and B Runchordas Moolchand and others vs Narandas Khatao Mulji and K.

Long Causes.

948-08 Smetham B and Co Shrikrishna Shamkrishna vs Radhabai widow, Chitnis M and M.
204-09 Thakerdas and Co Valleybhoy Kaderbhoy and Co the firm vs Sapurji Byramji Katrak Wadia G and Co.
155-08 Captain and J The Hon the Advocate-General of Bombay vs Damoder Madhowji and anothers Payne and Co.
547-08 Edgelow G W and Co Runchordas Tribovandas and another vs Munmohandas Ramji and another Mansookhlal J and H.
393-07 Unwalla and P Dinshawji Bhicaji Khan and Co a firm vs S B Fraser and Co a partner ship firm. Thakerdas and Co.
981-07 C P D Cunha Haroon Haji Vahedina and others vs Haji Adam Haji Ooman Noorani and another Payne and Co
293-09 Matubhoy J and M Jamietram Jivanram vs The Advocate-General of Bombay and others Bhaisanker K and G.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.)

For Dismissal.

313-09 Madhowji D and Co Jivialsing Daji Patel vs Globus Insurance Coy., Crawford B and Co.

For Recording the Adjustment and Passing

571-07 Payne and Co Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam vs Essaji Tajbhoy Ardeshir H D and Co

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

486-07 Tyabji D and Co Tricumdas Cooverji vs Runchordas Kanji Payne and Co

For hearing on exceptions to Commissioner's Report

346-07 Kanga and P Jaikissondas Rambilas and other vs Foolchandsha Shewasha and another Dikshit D and S
263-26 Smetham B and Co Dadoba Jugonath vs Devji Shiva Nanu H and Co

For hearing objections and surcharges to the Accounts.

581-04 Madhowji K and Co Velbai, vs Cullianji Shivjibhoy Bhaisanker K and G

Long Causes.

927-07 Mulji and K Nowroji Edulji Bhagal vs Rustomji Edulji Mehervan and others Kanga and P Part heard.
800-08 Payne and Co Karimji Jeevanji vs Karmalli Abdoola Tyabji D and Co
345-07 Ardeshir H, D and Co Chaturbhoy Runchordas vs Vasanji Moti and others in person S A Tyabji
761-08 Madhowji K and Co Jetha Govindji and others vs Sidick Haji Hoosein Kanga and P

Commercial Cause.

459-05 Malvi H M and R Jainarayan Foolchand vs Anandibai widow and others Bhaishanker K and G

Long Causes.

343-07 M B Chothia Mahomed Haji Aboo the firm vs. Haji Moosa Haji Sakoor and others. S A Tyabji.
367-06 Chitnis M and M Vithoba Babaji More, vs. Jankibai Widow and others Smetham B and Co.
28-08 Ardeshir H D and Co Perozsha B Petit and Co the firm vs Ebrahim Noorudin and Co the firm Pestonji R K and Co.
125-07 Payne and Co Nanabhoy H Meos and another vs Hoosein Begum Widow and others Mirza and M.
628-08 Dickshit D and S Damoder Khimji vs Dayal Mowji Raghava B and N.
632-08 T A Shandy Heerabhai widow vs Peeraji Lakhamsey Ardeshir H D and Co.
708-07 Shamrao M and H Gangabhai widow vs Rakhmabhai widow and others Daphtary F and D Smetham B and Co Captain and V.
738-07 Ragavaya B and N Hirji Liladhar and another vs Pestonji Hormusji and another Khanderao L and M.
945-08 Little and Co. The Albert Press Company Limited and others vs Hormusji Jehangir Mody and others Rane and Co.
244-08 Captain and V Wa bai widow vs Heerbai widow and others Bhaisanker K and G Thakerdas and Co.
482-07 Payne and Co Morarji Canji and others vs Sha Lukhmichand Dhanji Shamrao M and H.
388-07 Little and Co Abdool Kader Noorbhoy vs Javerchand Parmanand and another Thakerdas and Co.
94-05 Khanderao L and M Miya Saheb Abdoolalli Miya Saheb Saraffalli and another vs Rahimalbai widow and others Muncherasha N Little and Co Captain and V.
802-05 Pestonji R and K and Co Bai Jeevanbai widow vs Manordas Luchmandas and others Dickshit D and S Smetham B and Co Shamrao M and H.
217-08 Wadia G and Co Madangopal Chandratan a firm vs Piarilal Jugonath and another Tyabji D and Co.
296-09 Unwalla and P Rustomji Dosabhoy Curranee vs Kahn and Kahn a firm Crawford B and Co.
369-09 Ardeshir H D and Co Messrs. D B Lam and Co vs Shridhan Gopinath. In person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)

At 11-30 a.m.

For Judgment.

766-07 Thakerdas and Co Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Sir Dinsha Maneckji Petit Brt and others Pestonji R K and Co Shroff D and D.
299-06 Wadia G and Co Chhabildas Laloobhoy vs Ramdas Chhabildas and others Edgelow G W and Co Daphtary F and D Little and Co Khunderao L and M

To speak to the Minutes of decree.

198-08 Daphtary F and D Harkhn Dhondiba vs R D Sethna Smetham B and N.

"CHINESE astronomical records go back to 2356 B. C.," said Mr. F. B. Knobel at a meeting of the British Astronomical Association.

A BALTIMORE firm of accountants is offering to undertake the auditing of the accounts of any municipality in the United States without fee, asking only that it shall receive a fixed percentage on the defalcations discovered.

SEND FOR TRIAL BOTTLE



Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls Positively Cures

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements Lecithin, delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres, of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Athletes, Businessmen, and all engaged in mental occupation.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.
3 Bottles, Rs. 5-8-0. V. P. P. extra.

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No. 167A, MARKET, BOMBAY.

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Rs. 16

Rs. 23

NICKEL SILVER CASE Rs. 16
900-1000 SILVER CASE Rs. 23
AS USED BY THE GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPT.
WEST END WATCH Co.,
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IT'S A BAD SIGN

when you have that obstinate lingering cough which will not be shaken off.

There is no cough at any stage, whether old or young, but what needs attention. A cough soon wrecks a strong constitution, soon makes one helpless, in fact a cough is a very dangerous ailment, yet many hardly notice a cough. The way to cure bronchitis and chest colds is to apply Little's Oriental Balm.

Rub it well in to the chest and back. It penetrates immediately to the inflamed parts. It stops the pain and drives out the inflammation. The cough, the hoarseness, the tightness across the chest go away. Shivering, feverish flushes and difficult breathing all cease. Expectoration of mucous matter is stopped.

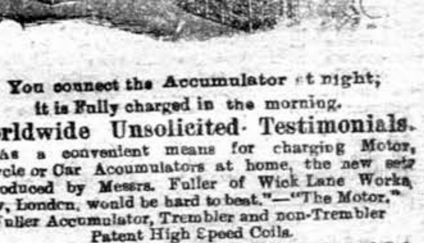
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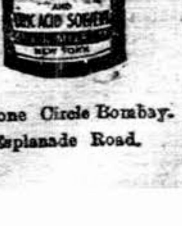
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Redbridge 2,443 tons Captain G. C. Vasey, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Wilson Line steamer Tokio 2,481 tons Captain W. O. Torn, sailed on Saturday for Hull via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE steamer Elburg 3,107 tons Captain E Leibforth, sailed on Saturday for Hamburg with a general cargo.

THE Japan Line steamer Totomi Maru 2,464 tons Captain R Smith sailed on Saturday for Kobe &c. with a general cargo.

THE P and O Company's mail steamer Salsette 2,391 tons, Captain H G H Lewellen sailed on Saturday for Aden, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B and P S N Company's steamer Majide 1,857 tons, Captain P S Primrose sailed on Saturday for Jedah, via Karachi with a general cargo, and 59 deck passengers.

THE steamer Kattenturm 3,286 tons, Captain C Maselins sailed on Saturday for Hamburg via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE steamer Pinlee, 2,451 tons, Captain E Michell sailed on Saturday for Karachi in ballast.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Linga 951 tons, Captain H M Cuthush arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col K Hunter, Cap Johnson, Mrs Byrne, Mrs Carpenter, Mr Ford, 2 natives and 116 deck passengers.

THE steamer Barbara 2,444 tons, Captain H Voss arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Diego Suarez, 2,497 tons, Captain Durn arrived in harbour on Friday evening from, Mauritius with a cargo of sugar and 9 cabin and 19 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Obra, 3,520 tons Captain W Lemarchand, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon and Coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Petronia 3,154 tons, Captain J Bawman, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Aden in ballast, she is to be broken up.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Surada, 3,400 tons, Captain F Alton, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon with a cargo of grain and 2 cabin and 92 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dwarka, 793 tons, Captain W. Moxon, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh etc. with a general cargo and 25 cases opium and passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Wardha, 2,552 tons, Captain J. G. Kilner arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta and Coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr. Minett as a passenger.

THE Asiatic S. N. Company's steamer Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain G. Park, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Springburn, 3,173 tons, Captain J. J. Cristhworte arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr F. Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt Comdr A S Balfour.....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A.J. Marsack....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator....Lieut Thyne in charge....Survey St
R I M S Palinurus....Lieut Thyne in charge. ..Survey St
R I M S Dalhousie.....Comdr C Stocken.....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 13.

Barbara.....2444...Voss.....T Morrison & Co
Barotse.....2619.....Smith.....W & A Graham & Co
Cressington Court .....2716Gle ghorn.....Cory Bros
Counch.....2391Scott.....W & A Graham & Co
Dunster.....3016Rutter.....The Captain
Gowanbarn.....2723Forbes.....K Nixon & Co
Ipswich.....575 Pigot ...Rangoon...B & P S N Co
Kola.....510Cole.....M M & Co
Linga.....951.....Cuthush.....M M & Co
Mosatari .....1110 Green.....Bo & P S N Co
Narani.....2870Clingan.....Calcutta...T Morrison & Co
Salsette.....2391Lewellin ...Aden .....12-6 P & O Co
Shah Jehan.....2566Webb .....B & P S N Co
Saifi.....1445 .....Bo & H S N Co
Strathairty.....2783 McMahon ...W & A Graham & Co
Strathenarick .....2843Stewart.....T Morrison & Co
Selsion.....2151.....Basil .....The Captain
Siberian.....2023 Rambush .....Volkart Bros
Zinnia .....2339Clarke.....Andrew Yule & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 12.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel	Tons	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Elnaldo	...2701	Pickering	..Hull via Karachi	21-6	F Muir & Co
B Shah Ameer	1021	Pigot	Mauritius	24-6	B & H S N Co
D & E Diego Suarez	2498	Duron	Havre	1-7	K Nixon & Co
F Umballa	3426	Rait	..Antwerp	18-6	M M & Co
K Badrie	1613	Collinson	..... Karachi	16-6	G Jeewajee
M Delta	4780	...Snow	...Shanghai	23-6	P & O Co
N Naderi	...1168	Grey	...Busreh	14-6	B & P S N Co
N Vancouver	...2360	McDougall	..Baltimore	17-6	R A Villis
O Loodiana	...2123	Muir	..... N F.....		M M & Co
Q Mohammadi	.1251	Gore	...Zanzibar	26-6	B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Chupra...3954...Henderson.Antwerp 14-6 M M & Co
2 Olympia.... 3269 Tait ..... Liverpool ..... 22-6 W & A Graham & Co
3 R Rubattino...2681 Mancini Genoa 25-6 F R S N Co
4 Capri.....2718 Francisco .....Hong-kong...17-6 Peirlo and R S N Co
12 & 13 Persia 4198 Houghton ...London...3-7 P & O Co
15 Bulimba ...1609 Butler.....Busreh...14-6 M M & Co M W D D
Elba .....Capt Cacace...Italian Man-of-War Repairing H W P D
Mahomadi .....547.....Ahmed .....Marmogoa.....15-6 Bo S N Co Ld
Indravati...513 Fakeera...Karachi ...15-6 Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
11	Diego Suarez s ...	Duron	M'tius, May 28
	Barbara s.....	Voss	Calcutta, May 26
12	Linga s	Cuthush	Karachi, June 10
	Springburn s	Crosthwaite...	Calcutta, May 31
13	Nawab s.....	Park.....	Calcutta, May 21
	Wardha s	Kilner	Calcutta, Apl 16
	Dwarka s	Moxon	Bussreh, May 5
	Surada s	Alton	Rangoon, Apl 17
	Petronia s	Bowman	Aden, May 26
	Obra s	Lemarchand...	Rangoon, Apl 26

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Jumna s	Gibson.....	Calcutta
	Clan Robertson s..	Ody	Calcutta
	Lawada s.....	Lane.....	Calcutta, &c
	Salsette s.....	Lewellin	Aden
	Redbridge s	Vasey	Calcutta
	Tokio s.....	Thorn	Hull via K'chi
	Elburg s ...	Leibforth ...	Hamburg, &c
	Totomi Maru s ...	Smith	Kobe
	Majidi s	Primrose ...	Jedah
	Penlee s	Michell'	Kerachi
13	Kattenturm s.....	Maselins	Hamburg, &c

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—
Steamer Oceana, for London.
" Shah Ameer, for Mauritius

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	From
1	Brasiliana	Calcutta
7	Clan Macneil	Liverpool
7	Pentakota	Negapatam
8	Clan Macdonald	Coast
9	Twingone	Rangoon
9	Palamcotta	Rangoon
9	Itola	Rangoon
9	Blake	Calcutta

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 11th instant.

A NEEDLE, swallowed while she was eating a supper of bacon and fried cheese, has caused the death of Mary Ann Carnall, of Library-mansions, Borough-road, London. The husband stated at the inquest that a pin-cushion was near the cooking stove, and he supposed the needle fell from the cushion into the cheese. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

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(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
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(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
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The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1909.

THE DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER MARRIAGE ACT.

THE recent decision of the High Court of Justice of England, delivered by a Divisional Bench, composed of Justices Darling, Lawrence, and Bray—the last-named dissenting—has, it is hoped, finally set at rest the only controversial issue, perhaps, that was likely to arise out of the Act of 1907, legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister. The views expressed by Justices Darling and Lawrence are not mere *obiter dicta*, but have been, as their judgments show, the result of a careful and thorough examination of the various side issues that affect the main issue, in course of which the whole of the legislation connected with the subject-matter has been most eruditely traced, analysed, and digested from the Acts of Convocation 1532 and of Submission 1554 to the Act of Uniformity 1662, which latter forms the basis of the Establishment of the Church of England, of which the King is in all causes, ecclesiastical as well as civil, admittedly the supreme head in accordance with the Statutes. The facts are that Mr. Alan Neville Banister and his wife, Emily Blanche Banister, the sister of his deceased wife, were married in Canada, where such marriages are recognised, on the 12th of August, 1907, according to the forms of the Church of England. Subsequently, on the 28th August following, the Act of 1907 took its place on the Statute Book, and thereafter they were denied the Holy Sacrament by Canon Thompson, Vicar of Eaton in the diocese of Norwich, and an honorary Dean of Norwich Cathedral. The parties appealed to the law and it has been decided that a clergyman of the Church of England is not protected from censure for refusing to admit to the Holy Table persons married under the provisions of the Act. Canon Thompson appears to have rested his objection or refusal on the Rubrics that precede the Communion Service in the Book of Common Prayer, relying on the provision against admission to the Sacrament of "open and notorious evil livers;" but in his letter to Mr. Banister of 17th October, 1907, he sought to get behind that definition—in fact, repudiated it—by stating: "If you choose to infer that I charge you with being a notorious evil liver, I cannot help it; the inference is your own; I have not made it, nor have I any intention of making any inference of the kind." He, therefore, cut the only ground from under his feet which would possibly sustain his refusal, and proceeded to state: "My simple reason for declining to admit you to the Holy Table is that you knowingly and wilfully contracted a union which was declared unlawful both by the law of the Church and the law of the land."

The transition as therein alleged between the repudiation and the admission as to the cause and the effect could not be otherwise than fatal to the legality of the refusal, in that while the law of the land had made the marriage legal, the Church, ruled by the King and the Statutes of his Legislature, is bound by the law. Then again, it would be a monstrous invasion of all the traditions of respectability if the principle were confirmed that persons are "open and notorious evil livers" whose marriage had the sanction of the *lex scripta*. Had Canon Thompson avowed as the basis of his refusal the provisions of the Rubrics, he would possibly have been entitled to receive credit for the courage of his conviction on construing the marriage of the Banisters into "open and notorious evil living" but in the disavowal of that basis he stultified his action, though so far as the decision given is concerned, it would not have affected the issue. The dissenting Judge, Justice Bray, even admits that up to the passing of the Act of 1907 the parties to such a marriage were "open and notorious evil livers," holding that a priest could not have been punished for repelling the parties te it from Holy Communion. But he adopts the argument that the Act of 1907 was a compromise between the opposing views of those who thought that the Statutes of Henry VIII should be repealed and those who thought that such marriages were forbidden by the law of God, contending that the Act declared that no marriage thereafter contracted between a man and the sister of his deceased wife should be voidable as a civil "contract," thereby drawing a line of distinction between the civil and ecclesiastical aspects of such a marriage. When, however, it is considered that the House of Lords had repeatedly said that in law marriage is a civil contract, the attempt to give it an ecclesiastical character was *ultra vires*, in that the nature and effect of marriage is precisely the same, whether contracted according to the rites of the Church or in other lawful manner, to wit the Marriage Registrar, the Church of England had always recognized that the marriage service affected only the conscience of the parties and had no effect upon their status or their relations between one another or to third parties.

In this view, it strikes us that a practical test of the situation would be, whether the Church would have the right to repel from the Holy Table, parties who—labouring under no consanguineous or affirmative disabilities—had been married by a Marriage Registrar. Clearly, no; and for the reason that such a marriage is lawful and has a legal character; therefore, a marriage similarly contracted with a deceased wife's sister has an equally lawful and al egal character, according to the provisions of Act of 1907. In this connection, we would point to the provisions of the Indian Divorce Act, which, while it legalises the marriage of divorcees, provides that "no clergyman in Holy Orders of the Church of England shall be compelled to solemnize the marriage of any person whose former marriage has been dis, solved on the ground of his or her adultery-nor shall be liable to any suit, penalty, or censure for solemnising or refusing to solemnise the marriage of any such person;" but that "he shall permit any other minister in Holy Orders of the Church of England, entitled to officiate within the diocese, to perform such marriage service in the church or chapel belonging to the clergyman who had refused so to do." The law has, therefore, specifically protected the right of conscience of the dissentient clergyman with regard to the marriage of divorcees and at the same time maintains the ecclesiastical character of such marriages, even though they are opposed to the Divine Law. The same disability does not, however, arise with regard to a deceased wife's sister, in that while the Levitical Law prohibits marriage with a deceased husband's brother, it sanctions it in the case of a deceased wife's sister, affected as that verse is by the qualification contained in the words "in her life time," which words do not occur in any other verse affecting "unlawful marriages." Indeed, it was the differentiation between these two situations that brought Cranmer to the notice of Henry VIII when the perplexity arose in regard to his marriage with Catherine of Aragon. He married her under Papal dispensation and subsequently sought a Papal divorce, which was refused. Wolsey's efforts to devise the means of release of Henry from that tie were ineffectual, until by accident he met Cranmer at the house of a mutual friend in the country; the conversation turning on the all-absorbing topic of the Pope's refusal to grant the divorce, Cranmer pointed out that as the dispensation under which the marriage with Catherine of Aragon had taken place was in conflict with the Levitical law (XVIII, 16), it was was in its nature void, and that therefore no divorce was necessary. This being communicated to Henry, Cranmer was sent for to Court and proved his contention, and it was this circumstance that brought Cranmer into prominence in the udor period. Catherine was accordingly put aside—not divorced; and there are those who point to the fact that the five male issue of Catherine did not survive birth in some cases and in others infancy, encouraged the view that the Divine displeasure had been incurred, especially as the female child lived to be a curse to herself and to the country, and died a painful death when she believed that her union with Philip of Spain was about to produce an heir who would keep England in the grip of Spain and of Papal supremacy.

THE BHILS OF DOHAD. ONCE more the Bhils have found an enthusiastic champion as have become so many of those, who have come in close contact with them. Recently there has been a revision of the Survey Settlement of the Dohad Taluka in the Panch Mahals, and Mr. Vernon who carried out the work is the new champion. A Bengali, once asked to write an essay on aboriginal tribes in India, said, "The Bhil is a black man, only hairier. He first shoots you with an arrow and then throws you in a ditch. By this you may know the Bhil." Such little peculiarities have escaped Mr. Vernon who, remarking on the general indebtedness of the race, says that compulsory sales of land are so far not frequent because the Bania knows that a Bhil's word is as good as his bond and regards the cultivator as his asset rather than the land. The chief barrier to his material improvement is his extreme simplicity in money dealings and a remedy can only be found slowly by way of education of a simple kind which, however, will probably have the effect of robbing him of most of his best characteristics. As to his attitude towards life in general an excellent account is given by Mr. Vernon, who says; "Another point in the Bhil's character, which should perhaps receive some notice in a report of this nature, is his peculiar reticence in regard to all that concerns his own interests or grievances. Formal complaints of any kind are extremely rare; and written petitions (so common in almost all other districts) are almost unknown. If the Bhil has a grievance about the forest, the liquor or the land revenue laws he will cherish it in silence, where a Labana or a Kanbi would make the most pressing complaints. Such complaints are useful both as a safety valve and as a means of information. But the Bhils must have great confidence in an official before they will say a word on matters they may have long brooded over or discussed together." Obviously with such a people, delicate handling and the avoidance of sudden changes are especially necessary.

A marked instance of this was furnished by the rising in Jhalod in 1899. The main object of the rising was to get grain by looting the Banias. The Bhils realized that the Banias had lived on them for generations and could not appreciate the reason for a sudden stoppage of all credit, and for the re-sale at four times its original price of grain which they had themselves handed over some few months before. The feeling must have been very general in the Jhalod taluka, but before the actual outbreak occurred there was not a hint of what was coming. At present the Bhil's most serious grievance is the operation of the Civil Courts. He is utterly unable to understand a system under which his grain, his cattle and even his bullock can be attached for debts as to the reality and amount of which he has only the vaguest notion. The chances are strongly against his appearing at all in the Civil Court, and if he does appear he is hardly capable of stating his view of the case in such a way as to coutrovert the written accounts proved, or accepted, against him. He knows that he is in debt, but he does not know even the approximate figure, or the rate of interest to be charged. He annually hands over a large proportion of his produce to his 'savkar,' but the price at which it is to be valued depends entirely on the latter's inclination. Accounts are, no doubt, nominally settled from time to time, but this simply means that the Bhil is asked to make his mark in the account book in token of acceptance of accounts which he cannot pretend to understand. The origin of the evil is that the forms of free contract are rigorously insisted on in a case where the reality is impossible. If such forms are maintained, holds Mr. Vernon, it should at least be a universal rule always to go behind the letter of the bond and to refuse to grant interest beyond an equitable rate. The Bhils have no appreciation of the value of money. Even with a tolerably good crop they will pay their revenue with cash obtained as an advance from Banias in preference to selling part of the grain on the ground that they must keep their grain to eat, regardless of the fact that the recovery of the cash advance with interest inevitably makes a much larger inroad on the store of grain than would have originally been necessary. There are of course exceptions, but they are not very numerous. After all the Bhil who throws you in the ditch is much more lovable than the Bania who throws him into Court, and and of course, it is the wicked who flourish like a green bay tree.

THE PROHIBITED MEETING. WE are glad to find that the Commissioner of Police, in the exercise of his discretion and by virtue of the powers conferred on him by the Police Act, issued an order, the effect of which was to prohibit the holding of a meeting yesterday to sympathise with Aurobindo Ghose and to congratulate him on his acquittal. We, in this Presidency, have nothing to do with his trial or acquittal, and he has no claim on Bombay. But the other day in Bengal that gentleman delivered what he called a message to the Utterpara Dharma Rakshini Shabha "When Bepin Chander Pal came out of jail" he said, "he came with a message. It was a message from God, I remember the speech he made. It was a speech not political but religious in its bearing and intention. I also come from jail and you are here to welcome me, not at a political meeting but at a meeting of a society for the protection of our religion. The message which God gave to Bepin Chander Pal in Buxar Jail. He has given to me in Alipore Jail. Two messages have been given to me. The first message was that the work given to me was to uplift this nation; the second message was that it was for the Sanatana Dharma that they arise. When it is said that India shall arise it is for Sanatana Dharma. It shall rise. When it is said that India shall be great, India shall extend, it is for Sanatana Dharma, that India shall be great and extend. This movement is not a political movement, Nationalism is not politics. It is a religion; it is a creed; it is a faith." If the object of the meeting was to ventilate and propagate nonsense of this kind we congratulate the Commissioner of Police on prohibiting it.

DEPORTATION. LORD MORLEY, at Oxford on Saturday evening, forestalled Mr. Mackarness's Bill regarding deportations in India. When these gentlemen, who "believe themselves better Indians than the Indians themselves," realise that Lord Morley and his friends regard the Bill as a vote of censure on the Secretary of State and the Viceroy, they will understand why it is likely to be treated with scant courtesy by the House. Whether, being a private Bill, it will even be considered this Session is doubtful, but as we pointed out before it is an absurd measure framed and fathered by a body of members who know less of India and its needs probably than they are of the backwoods of America. They are no more competent to legislate for India than for the Rockies. It may be news to them that every case of deportation is fully investigated by the Viceroy and the provincial Lieutenant-Governor, as well as by the Viceregal Council and is not merely adopted at the caprice of the petty official. The resort to the old-time Regulation has been more than fully justified. There must be resort to extraordinary measures in emergencies and there can be no doubt that had there been no possibility of deporting men who were a menace to peace and order, there would have been more destruction of life and property. Government has, by means of the Regulation of 1818, shown that it is not to be defied with impunity and as Lord Morley said the Regulation is as sound law as any on the Statute Book. At present it is essential to the preservation of good government.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FIASCO OF THE FRENCH GENERAL STRIKE.

Revolutionaries and Reformers Disagree.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, MAY 29.

AFTER issuing, in the course of last week, three more or less violent manifestoes, all of which fell perfectly flat, the General Confederation of Labour had no alternative but to declare the general strike at an end. Just before this resolution was taken, the Confederation convened a great meeting of all the Postal employes, but only 200 members or ex-members of the Post Office Service responded to the call. The Postal strike was to have been supported by contingents from various sections of the army of labour and thus converted into a general strike, but this support was very scantily and tardily rendered and when it was, the Postal strike had pretty well fizzled out. For the large number of Postal employes who originally joined the movement, misled by the incendiary harangues of paid agitators, the only result has been to deprive them of their means of livelihood and plunge themselves and their families into utter destitution. Now dissension and recrimination are rife among the labour party. Many workmen condemn the Federal Committee of the Labour Confederation for ordering a mobilization of the labour forces, before really making sure that there was a cause to defend, while the members of the various Trade Unions blame their leaders for having inconsiderately promised support to the Confederation. The latter is itself divided into two hostile camps and a fierce struggle for supremacy is now going on between the revolutionary and reformist members of its directing Committee. The revolutionaries have by no means abandoned their project of working up the masses to the point of bringing them to take part in a general strike. Their late failure does not promise much success for such projects, though it would be premature perhaps to affirm that all danger from this quarter may be regarded as averted. Further evidence of the deep cleavage that now exists in the Councils of the Labour Confederation is furnished by the resignation of the two Secretaries of that body. M. Niel, the Chief Secretary, who became intensely unpopular among the extremist section of the Confederation owing to his recent opposition to the proposal for a general strike, speaks in his letter of resignation of the revolutionaries or syndicatists, as they are sometimes called, as frankly anarchist in their doctrines and aims. Nevertheless he looks forward to the predominance of the moderates over the extremists who at present constitute the majority in the Labour Confederation.

The Government, fulfilling its promise has submitted to the Chamber of Deputies, fixing the conditions under which French Civil Servants are to be allowed to combine in their professional interest and determining the rules and regulations which are to govern their promotion so as to minimize the risks of favouritism. The new Bill recognizes by implication the existence of certain abuses with which it behoves Parliament and the Government to do away in the interests of good government and of administrative order. In the case of a strike all the guarantees formulated by the Bill will be automatically cancelled.

The strike at Marseilles of seamen and wharf-hands grows more serious in its effects. There appears to be no present prospect of settlement and from the accounts received from the northern and western ports the organisers of this movement are prepared to bring about the paralysis of the greater part of the French mercantile marine rather than abate their demands which include a weekly day of rest, the addition of certain irregular gratuities to their pay, the abolition of the one hour's deck cleaning duty after watches, and the dismissal of all lascars and natives in the service of the Messageries Maritimes. The strikers are the "inscrits maritimes," who belong to the seafaring population of the French coasts, and are liable for service in the Navy either as conscripts or reservists. Both the seamen and the shore hands, employed by the principal shipping companies, have ceased work, with the result that the Government has been obliged to suspend the monopoly of the mail packet companies for the carriage of mails and Government stores. Failing suitable accommodation on board foreign vessels, the Algerian services will be conducted by warships. For Algeria and Tunis this suspension of transport is a veritable disaster. Not only is every outward-bound French packet being detained in port, but in the case of each of the incoming steamers of the Messageries Maritimes and other companies, the crew promptly joins the strikers upon arriving in the harbour. Forty large steamers are now lying idle in the port. Very ugly rumours are current respecting the cause of the failure to launch the new 18,300 ton French battleship "Danton," one of a series of six of the "Dreadnought" type at Brest last Sunday. The dogshores were released, and the "Danton," representing a mass of 6,500 tons, slid down on her keel, while the band played the "Marseillaise," and the crowd cheered. Suddenly, however, the vessel slowed down and stopped about 150ft. from the point of departure. Eight powerful tugs tried to induce the vessel to leave the slip, but the "Danton" would not budge. Various causes are assigned for this almost unprecedented occurrence, one is that the "Danton" was lying too flat on the slip on which she was laid down in January 1908, and had settled on her keel. The fall of the slipway was insufficient to allow for this—on the other hand the stopping of the "Danton" in the slips is attributed to a malicious act of the revolutionary internationalists owing to the fact that in the course of the proceedings a trade union leader holding the post of General Secretary of the Brest "Bourse du Travail" was expelled from the yard by the Naval Police and that the workmen sang the "Internationale" while preparing the launching ways. The "Danton" had to be hastily shored up again and a week or ten days must elapse before renewing the attempt to launch her, which will involve an expense of about £20,000. The hitch in the present case is all the more surprising, since it was only a little over a month ago that two French "Dreadnoughts" of 18,500 tons, each successfully launched, one the "Diderot" at St. Nazaire, the other the "Condorcet" at the Chantiers de la Loire. The French programme of naval construction decided upon in 1906 provided for six vessels of the "Dreadnought" type of which three have already been launched. The "Danton" is one of the other three. The French Government has thus, after a long period of neglect and indifference, entered fully into the naval armaments' competition, which weighs so heavily upon the financial resources of most of the States of the world. All well-wishers of France, however, must earnestly hope that thorough reform of many of the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in the French Navy will go hand in hand with building of new ships and that the Parliamentary Commission, which has been pursuing its investigations into this matter during the last two months, will do its work completely and without fear or favour. Very grave statements have been published regarding a number of defects and abuses that have been discovered. The charges made concern the relations of contractors with the naval authorities,—the supply and the quality of ammunition, the inadequate or obsolete equipment of the medical services and fleet hospitals, grave defects in machinery, shortness of crews and armament. etc. In fact, it has been made plain enough even from official admissions during the last few months, that the executive and administrative departments of the French Navy are a sort of Augean stable which will require nothing less than a reforming Hercules to clean out. The French, however, may perhaps derive comfort from the fact that even in the British Navy things are not perfect when they read the dark hints and mysterious warnings lately uttered by Lord Charles Beresford and particularly the pronouncement of the gallant Admiral at the Irish Association banquet on May 27, when he said that British naval affairs were in such a serious state that he did not intend to introduce the question at all on a convivial occasion.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie's beneficence both in his own country and abroad, appears to be inexhaustible. France is the latest recipient of his bounty in the shape of a munificent gift of £200,000 for the endowment of a French Hero Trust Fund, similar to the endowments that he has already created in the United States and England. Mr. Carnegie was received by M. Fallieres at the Elysie on May 26, and then informed the President of his intention. The capital of the Trust will consist of £200,000 in 5 per cent bonds of the United States Steel Corporation. The trustees of the Fund include several well known French political personages. There is no doubt that the great American millionaire means well in this the latest form that he has chosen to give to his beneficence, but will not the idea of the endowment of heroism have a jarring effect upon many people? We may expect to be coming soon to the analysing and tariffing of acts of heroism rewarding a man with a sum down for obeying a sublime impulse—or perhaps presenting him with the freehold of a cottage with the obligation of calling it "Hero Cottage!"—what price Grace Darlings?

THE TURKISH SITUATION.

It is evident that the Ottoman Government considers Abdul Hamid even at Salonika to be still too near the capital; and the military authorities are now considering, the expediency of transferring the ex-Sultan's residence to one of the islands of the Archipelago, probably Rhodes. The population of Salonika is uneasy at the presence of the ex-Sultan, fearing disturbing incidents. Marshal Chefket Pasha was to have left this week for Salonika in connection with the proposed change, but the carrying out of the plan appears to have been postponed for the present. It is announced that Abdul Hamid has signed a document, transferring to the Government his deposits at the banks amounting to £1,166,000. Indications are not wanting from time to time that so long as the military element continues to hold so much power as it has done since the overthrow of Abdul Hamid, not very much in the way of liberalism is to be expected from the present Government, notwithstanding the success of the Young Turkey Party. In this respect the statements made by Chevket Pasha, the Commander-in-Chief, at an interview with him, accorded to an American journalist, are worthy of note. Chevket Pasha criticised the new Parliamentarism, and disapproved the attempts made by a certain party to lessen the prestige of the Sultan and the prerogatives of the Throne. He is convinced that the Sultanate and Khalifate are indispensable to the existence of the Empire and ought to remain sacred. The state of siege in Constantinople, he declared, would be raised after the "purging" process had been completed. Europeans would not be molested, and Pera would be permitted conditions which were specially advantageous, but severe steps would be taken in Stamboul. Executions would still be necessary, principally those of assassins of the Young Turk officers. Chevket Pasha regretted the massacres at Adana, and stated that the punishment of those responsible had been ordered. He paid homage to the good qualities of Sultan Mohammed, and concluded by expressing the hope that Europe would accord benevolent sympathy to Turkey, thus facilitating the regeneration of the country. Seven more death sentences have been pronounced by the Court-martial and several others are shortly expected. This last batch includes Djevher Aga, Chief Eunuch to the ex-Sultan. It was reported that this personage had been promised that his life should be spared on condition of revealing the hiding places of some of Abdul Hamid's treasure, but he was probably found to be too deeply compromised in the counter revolution to be allowed to escape.

The new regime is developing a certain restiveness in the matter of foreign policy which may ere long breed fresh trouble from an international point of view. For instance, the semi-official journal "Sabah" has lately published an article urging the necessity of an alliance with the British Empire and an understanding with France, Russia, and Italy. With regard to Germany and Austria, it says:—"We must, of course, respect their economic interests, but we cannot join their alliance, for England, France, and Italy have every interest in the maintenance of the integrity of our country, while it is not so clear that the Central Powers are equally interested therein." Any offers of material assistance made to us by those two Powers could only be inspired by entrusted motives which it would not be to the advantage of the Ottoman Government to accept. Hilmi Pasha, the Grand Vizier, read a long statement of the ministerial programme to the Chamber of Deputies on May 23. At the close of the debate the House passed a vote of confidence by 190 to 5.

The situation in Asiatic Turkey has much improved during the last fortnight and the Government appears to be everywhere successfully asserting its authority. Extensive relief measures have been carried out at Adana and in the surrounding district. Throughout the Lebanon and the coast towns of Syria, from Trablus to Jaffa, the news of the outbreak of April 13 had the unexpected result of bringing to an end the disputes between the Arab and the Turkish Constitutionalists, which had become somewhat violent during the last two months. Both parties realized the danger which threatened them, and combined with unexpected alacrity to face it. Altogether Turkey may do well—very well—provided time be allowed her to effect her moral and material regeneration, but it is perfectly certain that the Turks will not take to constitutionalism as it is understood by the British House of Commons, or the London County Council for instance.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

MR. CLAUDE WHITE is engaged on a book dealing with Sikkim and Bhutan, which will be published by Edwin Arnold, early in November.

HEAVY rain has prevented the Races from taking place at Simla on the 12th instant. They are postponed to to-day.

DEPORTATIONS IN INDIA.

DEFENCE BY LORD MORLEY.

THE GREAT MISSION OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 13.

Lord Morley was the guest of the Vice-Chancellor, the teachers of the Indian Civil Service and probationers at Oxford last night. Proposing the toast of the Service, Lord Morley said that the Indian Ministry was rather isolated in the public eye amid the stir of Home affairs. London, this week, had been enormously excited by the Press Conference. He had been rather struck by the extraordinarily small attention given to India, almost amounting to nothing.

"An Imperial Conference," said his Lordship, "undoubtedly raises delicate questions as to whether common citizenship is to be observed or whether relations between India and the Colonies should remain as at present."

He was not going to expatiate thereon, but it occurred to him, in reading the proceedings that the part of Hamlet had been omitted, because "India after all is the only real Empire you have."

"I observed all," said His Lordship, "with rather a grim feeling that if anything goes wrong with India the whole material and military conditions of the Empire might be strongly altered."

Lord Morley dwelt on the tremendous mission of Indian Civilians. The good name of England was in their keeping. He was confident that under the guidance of great officials they would not ignore the Indian and would not hold aloof from Indian life. Any estrangement between Indians and Europeans would be a tremendous catastrophe.

The history of the last six months had been anxious and trying. He was assured that the present position and prospects were reassuring. The Government of India and the Secretary of State had kept the pledge contained in the Sovereign's message of last November.

Lord Morley said he was told that there was considerable uneasiness growing in the House of Commons, with reference to deportations under a law which was as good law as any in our Statute Book.

A Bill had been introduced which was nothing less than a vote of censure on himself and Lord Minto. He did not deny that if such proceedings were normal it would be detestable and dangerous, but was there to be no such thing as emergency power? Was there emergency in December 1908?

The Government of India found a grave menace to the very foundations of public peace and security, and Lord Morley asked, was Government to be defied with impunity? He himself and the Government of India would then have been unworthy of their position if they had not taken a weapon from the armoury and used it against evil-doers.

Owing to an impression that the Government could be defied with impunity it was vital to take severe proceedings in order to give the reforms a fair and reasonable chance. The effect was magical.

The time of knives, pistols and the like was not ended, but at any rate the Government of India had secured order and tranquillity.

The movers of this vote of censure, said his Lordship, thought themselves better Indians than Indians themselves. It was said that they got their evidence from the Police. That was not so. Every case of deportation was fully investigated by Lord Minto, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal and the Members of Council.

The greatest difference was made in the treatment of deported persons and men judicially charged. All cases would come up for consideration shortly, and that consideration would be conducted with great regard to justice, firmness and resolution.

There would be no attempt to regard the transaction otherwise than as a disagreeable measure imposed by a sense of public duty, which had been justified by events, for Mr. Gokhale had stated that Lord Minto and himself (Lord Morley) had saved India from chaos.

Lord Morley added that he thought they would withstand their enemies in the gate with a clear and good conscience.

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Result of the Natal Referendum.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The Natal Referendum has resulted as follows:—For Union 11,121 against 8,701.

JAPANESE RESIDENT IN KOREA.

Marquis Ito's Successor.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

Reuter wires from Tokio that Viscount Arasuki Sone succeeds Marquis Ito as Resident-General in Korea. Marquis Ito will become President of the Privy Council,

THE "MAHRATTA'S" SECOND MATE.

Suspension Order not Carried Out.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

In consequence of a strong feeling in nautical circles in Liverpool with regard to the suspension of the second mate of the "Mahratta," the pilot being in charge at the time of the disaster, the Board of Trade has returned his certificate.

THE PRESS CONFERENCE.

Naval and Military Reviews.

MR. BANERJEE AND THE INDIAN PRESS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 11.

The Delegates attending the Press Conference accompanied by Mr. Haldane attended a field-day at Aldershot. The chief event was a sham fight in which twenty thousand men were engaged.

LATER.

A Naval review was held at Spithead today, in which 144 warships, including four "Dreadnoughts," took part in honour of the Press Conference delegates. The operations included torpedo and submarine attack on battleships in which a "Dreadnought" was technically torpedoed.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

A Banquet to the Press Conference delegates was given by Government last night. Lord Crewe presided. Mr. Asquith said that nothing had been more striking at the Conference than the unity of Statesmen, on both sides, on the subject of Imperial defence. It was an auspicious omen for the forthcoming Defence Conference.

The Australian delegates replying to Mr. Asquith said that they were amazed at the importance, the Conference had assumed. They came thinking that cheaper cable rates was the most important subject. Speeches of Imperial Statesmen had impressed them with the supreme importance of the unity of the Empire.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 12.

A special cablegram dated yesterday to the "Bengalee" says that Lord Cromer's attack on the Indian Press at the Press Conference on Tuesday was received in comparative silence.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjee, in accepting the challenge, emphatically denied that violent writings in the native newspapers were responsible for anarchism, adding that while only an insignificant section was blameable the causes of unrest were deep-rooted. These causes could not be discussed there as the Conference was non-political. He deplored anarchism and hoped the freedom of the press would continue. The speech was received with warm appreciation, Lord Cromer's attitude being generally condemned, Mr. Surendranath's personality and oratory doing more for India than your correspondent could have hoped possible.

THE SIAMESE TREATY.

The "Times" Apprehensive.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 11.

The Anglo-Siamese Treaty has been published. It is accompanied by the correspondence exchanged between the British Minister and the Siamese Foreign Minister, the latter assuring Britain that Siam will not permit any danger to arise to British interests through the use of any portion of Siamese dominions in the Malay Peninsula for military or naval purposes by Foreign Powers.

Siam will not lease to a Foreign Government directly or indirectly any territory southward of the southern boundary of Monthonrajaburi or in the adjacent islands or grant the right to establish or lease a coaling station or build or own construction or repairing docks or occupy exclusively any harbours, the occupation of which would be likely to prove prejudicial to British interests from a strategic point of view. This does not apply to the small deposits of coal required for ordinary shipping in the Malay Peninsula coasting trade.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The "Times" regards the Siamese Treaty with misgiving, and doubts the expediency of surrender of ex-territoriality and criticizes the distinction made between other British subjects and those of Asiatic descent.

The article concludes that it is not sufficient for Sir Edward Grey and Lord Morley to satisfy themselves that the Treaty does not hurt any class of British subjects, but they must also satisfy those whose rights the Treaty alters.

THE TROUBLE IN PERSIA.

Russian Consul-General Shot.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

News has been received in London that the Russian Consul-General at Meshed was fired at in the streets. The Persians are unable to keep order.

THE INDIAN STAFF COLLEGE.

The Examination Question.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

Mr. Hobhouse, replying to Mr. Arthur Murray, promised to refer to the Government of India the question of holding the entrance examination for the Quetta Staff College simultaneously in London and India.

MANCHESTER COTTON SPINNER FEDERATION.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The Manchester Cotton Spinners Federation has recommended the American spinners to cease work on Saturdays and Mondays until the 27th September.

THE death at Pishin Fort is reported of the ex-Khan of Kelat, Mir Khudadad Khan.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN FRANCE.

Widespread Damage.

GREAT MORTALITY FEARED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 12.

Severe earthquake shocks took place in Southern France last night. It is feared that eight persons have been killed by the collapse of a house at Lambeze. The population of Marseilles was stricken with panic and rushed into the streets, many people passing the night in the open.

LATER.

The earthquake in Southern France also caused a panic at Cannes and Nice and numerous other towns. Windows and china were broken by the shock. Reports are coming in from everywhere of buildings collapsing, burying people in the ruins. The death-roll hitherto is fifty.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

It is believed that hundreds have perished in the French earthquake. Numbers of villages are in ruins, and one was demolished by a falling cliff.

CUNARD LINER ASHORE.

Passengers Saved.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The Cunard Liner "Slavonia" has gone ashore on the Azores. Six hundred passengers have been taken off. It is feared that the vessel will become a wreck.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

The s.s. "Slavonia's" passengers have been saved by German liners which were summoned by wireless telegraphy from 180 miles. The rescued passengers are going to Gibraltar.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Reception by the King.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

King Edward to-day received Sir O'Moore Creagh upon his appointment as Commander-in-Chief in India.

RUSSIAN TORPEDO-BOAT LOST.

Twenty Victims.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The Russian torpedo-boat "Kamhala" has been sunk in a storm in the Black Sea. The accident took place during trials. Twenty perished.

AMERICA AND CHINESE FINANCE.

Important Claim.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The "Times" correspondent, telegraphing from Peking, states that the American Charge d'Affaires, in an interview with Changchitung, protested against the ratification of the Hankau-Szechuan loan on the ground that China was bound by an undertaking, dated 1903, to apply firstly to American capital.

THE GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

Victory for Taylor.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

Taylor has won the open golf championship at Deal.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

Leicester beat Notts at Leicester by ten wickets.

Gloucester beat Northampton at Gloucester by 25 runs.

Lancashire beat Sussex at Manchester by three wickets.

The Australians beat Somerset at Bath by two wickets.

Surrey beat Hampshire by ten wickets.

The match between Cambridge University and Mr. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's eleven was drawn.

The matches between Middlesex and Yorks, Kent and Essex and Oxford and Marylebone were abandoned.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The death is announced of Field-Marshal Sir Frederick P. Haines and of Colonel Aylmer Cameron.

[Field-Marshal Sir Frederick Paul Haines, G.C.B., K.C.B., G.C.S.I., Colonel Royal Scots Fusiliers, was born in 1819. He entered the Army in 1839; was Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in India, 1845-49; attained rank of General in 1877 was Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, 1871-75; he served in the Sutlej Campaign, 1845; in Crimea, 1854 55; in Afghanistan, 1879-80, and was Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, 1875-81.

Colonel Aylmer Cameron, V.C., C.B., was the son of the late Lieut.-Colonel W. G. Cameron, K.H., Grenadier Guards, and was born in 1833. He served in Seaforth Highlanders (72nd) in the Crimea (medal with clasp and Turkish medal), and in the Indian Mutiny; was severely wounded (three wounds) in the storming of Kotah (medal, and clasp, and V.C. promoted Captain); commanded King's Own Borderers, 1881-83; was Chief of the Intelligence Department, 1883-86; Commandant, Royal Military College, Sandhurst, 1886-88.]

IN connection with the reliefs next cold weather the Royal Indian Marine steamer "Dufferin," after leaving Durban early in November, will proceed to Mauritius and take on board the Royal North Lancashire Regiment, reaching Bombay on the 8th December.

MIDNAPORE CASE ENQUIRY.

Witnesses Examined.

POLICE AS ANARCHISTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 12.

At the Midnapore enquiry yesterday Kumeda Charan Ghose stated that he had been approached by a large number of people complaining of Police pressure to give false evidence. Kalipada Hazra, Pleader and Vice-Chairman of the Local Municipality, stated not less than six or seven persons came to him and stated that the Police had been holding out threats, inducements and persuasions to them to depose falsely in the case. They had refused as they knew nothing. He also spoke of the terror that prevailed at Midnapore during the time of the house searches. The panic was so great that Midnapore seemed more dead than alive. He also referred to the belief entertained by the people that bombs were being made by the Police and that the one found in Santosh's house was put there by the Police through a boy servant Bonamali.

Gopinath Chawdhury stated that attempts were made to induce many rajah's tenants to give false evidence, and he produced before the Commissioner notices subsequently served upon them by the Police to appear as witnesses. He also made the allegation that a bribe of Rs. 15,000 was demanded by the Police through a dismissed Sub-Inspector. A native quack Patambar was regarded as a Police spy and he also made monetary demands from time to time.

Kishoripati Roy, Pleader, said that the Police at first attempted to manufacture a scientific bomb, consisting of picric acid through the instrumentality of a doctor, but the idea was abandoned as the mixture was considered very dangerous to handle. At last bombs were made of materials such as are found in the ordinary bazar. The cross-examination of the last three was reserved till to-morrow.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 13.

The Midnapore enquiry yesterday began with the cross-examination of Kalipada Hazra, who was asked if he knew Satyendra Khudiram and Hemchandra Das, and if he was present at a certain Swadeshi meeting at which the speaker said that Mahadev and Allah were one and same deities.

Gopinath Chowdhury was cross-examined about his knowledge of Rakhallaha as a Police spy and as to the nature of the panic prevailing at Midnapore, at the time of the house searches.

Kishoripat Ray was the next witness cross-examined and Bholanath Ghosh, Conservacy Inspector of the local Municipality was the last witness called to day.

BOMB CONSPIRACY CASE.

Prisoner Released on Bail.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 13.

Mohesh Routh, a defence witness in the bomb conspiracy case, who was convicted by the Magistrate for, prejury and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, has been granted bail by the Sessions Judge.

AIRSHIP EXPERIMENTS IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 12.

The "Indian Mirror" says that a Bengali chemist is anxious to make some airship experiments in Calcutta and intends applying to the Government for a plot of land for the purpose.

GENERAL CLEMENTS' VACANCY.

General Mahon's Appointment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 12.

Information has now been received that General B. Mahon, from Home has been appointed to the vacancy in the Divisional Commands in India, caused by the death of General Clements, and goes to Lucknow in place of General Sclater, transferred to Quetta.

THE AMIR'S ILLNESS.

Major Melville's Escort.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 13.

The Amir has given orders for the usual Military escorts furnished in case of Europeans travelling to Kabul, to be provided for Major Melville, I. M. S. The journey from Landi Khan onwards is likely to be made expeditiously, as all arrangements on the road will be completed in advance.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Home Department Appointment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 12.

A Press Communique states that Mr. G. B. H. Fell, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, will proceed on combined leave, with effect from the beginning of July and that Mr. H. E. Stokes, Madras, will succeed him as Deputy Secretary, Home Department.

HEREDITARY PENSION.

Facts Misreported.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 12.

The rumour that the United Provinces Government proposes to grant a political pension to one Amba Prasad of Moradabad, has found mention in the Vernacular Press.

Amba Prasad is a man who has been convicted of sedition, defamation and criminal intimidation. The real facts are these—A distant relative of Amba Prasad's, who was in receipt of a small hereditary political pension, died a few years ago. A claim was put in by a brother of Amba Prasad's, for a share for himself and his two brothers. A counterclaim was put in, and a decision has recently been come to in favour of the former claim. Amba Prasad's share of the hereditary pension is six annas.

UNREST ON EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Rumoured Contemplated Strike of Drivers.

CONTRADICTED BY AGENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 12.

Concerning the "Empire's" report of the contemplated strike of East Indian Railway drivers, Mr. Huddlestone, interviewed by the "Statesman's" reporter, said:—"No representation of any kind has been made to me by the drivers, and I need hardly say that, if any such representation had been made, it would have received my most serious and immediate attention." Further the Acting Agent expressed his opinion that it was a pity that such a report should have been published without some prior reference to the authorities of the line, as it was calculated to lead the public to think something serious was likely to occur, while, as a matter of fact, there was nothing to suggest that an agitation was being worked up by the drivers. Mr. Huddlestone was quite satisfied that the men would not think of striking.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 13.

The "Empire" persists in saying that the unrest on the East Indian Railway is not only among the European and native drivers, but among the guards at the Bandel junction and the junior guards at Asansol, who complain of excessive hours of labour and incommensurate remuneration.

Mr. C. M. Price, Traffic Manager, East Indian Railway, in an interview with the Statesman's "reporter, denied that there was any dissatisfaction among the Guards, or the junior Guards.

ASSAM BENGAL RAILWAY.

Serious Accident at Comilla.

EUROPEAN FIREMAN KILLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 12.

The Traffic Manager, Assam Bengal Railway, telegraphed yesterday as follows:—

A serious accident occurred to the Down Mail train on the night of the 10th instant, at about 11 p.m.

As the train was entering Comilla station, the engine had passed the points leading to the platform line, when a small composite carriage next to the tender capsized, dragging the engine and tender off the rails and capsizing the tender. The Fireman, Young Downing was killed and a native fireman was seriously injured and sent to the Government Hospital at Comilla for treatment. No passengers were injured. The transhipment of passengers was arranged at once. A joint enquiry will be held immediately.

The "Bengalee's" correspondent at Comilla ascribes the Railway accident there to the bursting of the engine's boiler which caused the derailment. The earth on the line had sunk owing to excessive rain.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Four Passengers Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 12.

In connection with the Railway accident at Raghunathpore, it would appear that the Stationmaster of Twinegunge gave the line clear to a down light engine and to No. 12 down passenger shortly after, with the result that the latter ran into the former. Four native passengers have been slightly injured. The line is blocked as the engine and a bogey carriage were derailed. An official enquiry is to be held.

DEPORTEE ASWINI KUMAR DUTT.

Treatment under Restraint.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 12.

Sukmar Dutt, nephew of Aswini Kumar Dutt, writes to the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" to-day to say that his uncle was fed on chupatis, vegetable, hodgepodge and plantains, the only nourishing thing being 2 seers of milk daily. He is locked up from dusk to daybreak. He suggests to strengthen the hands of their friends in Parliament, that vigorous agitation should be kept up on behalf of the deportees, as their treatment is described something more than merely placing a man under personal restraint.

ALLEGED POLICE TORTURE.

Deceased's Dying Declaration.

INQUEST ADJOURNED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 12.

At the Coroner's inquest yesterday concerning the death of Haridoy Nath Bose, of Jessore, by alleged police torture, the deceased's dying declaration was read. He stated that the police took him to the Raja's house on an alleged charge of theft and taking him to the cookhouse, threw him on the ground and trod on him, rendering him unconscious. He was kept confined in the Raja's house for three days. The witnesses were examined and the case adjourned to Wednesday next for the deceased's wife's evidence.

NIGHT STALLS IN RANGOON.

Suit Dismissed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 11.

Some months ago a riot occurred in the town over the Municipality preventing the erection of night stalls in certain streets. Litigation ensued in the Lower Burma Chief Court, in which certain stall holders filed a suit against the Municipality for a declaration that they were not entitled in their own right to the use of the pavements in Mogul Street, Fraser Street and Dalhousie Street, for the purpose of having night stalls. The plaintiffs also prayed for a permanent injunction to restrain the defendants from demanding rent or fees. The suit has been dismissed.

A LONDON telegram says that the "Times" understands that Major General Douglas Haig succeeds General Sir Beauchamp Duff, as Chief of the Staff.

OFFICIAL MONSOON FORECAST.

Main Inferences.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 12.

The following are the main inferences given in the official monsoon forecast to-day issued:—

Past experience, examined by statistical methods, shows that the most important indications regarding the monsoon rainfall are afforded by pressure conditions in South America and in the Indian Ocean and these for the past two months have been decidedly favourable, the pressure being above normal at Buenos Ayres and Chili and below normal in Australia at, Mauritius, Zanzibar, the Seychelles and Durban.

Next in importance comes the character of the snowfall, which when late and excessive is unfavourable to the monsoon, especially in North-West India, and is usually associated with heavy rain at Zanzibar and the Seychelles. There was accordingly cause for anxiety in the second half of April, when two depressions of the cold weather type caused snowfall in the mountain regions and were preceded by a large excess of rain in Zanzibar; but since that time no snowfall of any significance has occurred, the previous accumulations have diminished under the sun's heat to a quantity that is normal or less and the rainfall at the Seychelles and Zanzibar has only been of about half the ordinary amount.

There have been during the past five weeks temporary advances of the monsoon, both in the Arabian Sea and in the Bay of Bengal. That on the Bombay side which has given moderate to heavy rain on the Malabar Coast since the 2nd of June, is extending northwards with considerable slowness, so that the Arabian Sea current appears to be as yet either somewhat later, or weaker than the average of the past 30 years. On the other hand the present advance up the Gangetic plain shows that the Bay current is either earlier, or stronger than usual. That such early advances are not in themselves prejudicial are shown by the fact that they occurred in 1889 and 1892, both years of good rainfall. The impression that the rainfall in the northern portion of the Arabian Sea monsoon may be somewhat weaker than that in the field of the Bay current, is slightly strengthened by the recent excess of pressure in Sind, which may tend to diminish the rainfall in North-West India and be aided by any recrudescence of the snowfall which occurred in April.

The meteorological monsoon forecast is now issued. The following is the official summary attached:—(a) General conditions are such as have, in a decided majority of years, been followed by a total monsoon rainfall of more than the average amount; (b) the indications regarding the geographical distribution are by no means well marked, but suggest that the outlook for the plains of North-West India, during the earlier part of the season, is somewhat less favourable than that for the field of the Bay current.

Dr. Walker's meteorological forecast for the coming monsoon, issued to-day, begins by pointing out that the examination of available records shows that the meteorological conditions in certain areas tend to vary with the abundance and distribution of the monsoon rainfall of India. It goes on to summarise the information available in the present year regarding these conditions. And in this connection discusses aberrations from normal in various parts of the world, including South America, Australia, Africa, the Indian Ocean and India. The logs of vessels passing through the equatorial belt in the Indian Ocean, for example, show that the air movement was normal. The character of the storms which have already visited the Indian coasts is held to show that the monsoon advance, to which they have been due, is fairly vigorous. The rainfall this spring in Abyssinia and the Southern Soudan has been in excess, and the rise of the Nile has taken place before the usual date. The average barometric pressure in India has been normal.

As regards snowfall, the statement summarises the information that has been received, and concludes, that on the whole precipitation has not been excessive, except in Afghanistan, and that the accumulations in the Himalayan region are not quite so deep as usual at this time.

INDIANS DETAINED AT KABUL.

Enquiries being made.

AMMUNITION FOR AFRIDIS REFUSED BY THE AMIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 12.

Nothing is known by the Afghan Envoy with the Government of India of the reported stopping of petitions to His Highness the Amir, on the subject of the Indians who are detained at Kabul. On the contrary one petition from some Punjabis has certainly gone through and that too without any delay.

Regarding the alleged complicity of Dr. Abdul Ghani and Moulvi Najab Ali in the recent conspiracy, enquiries are still being made, and pending their outcome, these two Indians are detained at Kabul. The Amir has not acceded to the request made to him by some Afridis to supply them with ammunition.

WEATHER AT LUCKNOW.

Thunderstorm at Dehra Dun.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 12.

The weather was decidedly monsoonish here to-day. Heavy clouds banked up and gave place to a generous downpour. The station was in partial darkness for sometime yesterday.

A thunderstorm passed over Dehra. Heavy rain fell and the wind blew strong. Damage has been done to houses and gardens.

SIR JOHN HEWETT'S SHOOTING TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 12.

Sir John Hewett and party, since the commencement of their shooting tour, in the Terai, have accounted for 45 tigers, including cubs.

MAJOR-GENERAL PAYNE, officiating in command of the Peshawar Division, has arrived in Simla on short leave.

BOMBAY DOCKYARD CASES.

Accused Committed to Sessions.

THE case in which Dasrath Gopal and Abdul Hussein Tyebji were charged with receiving stolen property consisting of 4 cwts of brass filings and of 9 cwts of copper and brass pieces, the property of Government and of a total value of Rs. 600 was called before Mr. Aston at the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday. Mr. Reuben Solomon, Pleader, defended the first accused, and Mr. Patell of Messrs. Kanga and Patell, Solicitors, defended the second accused.

Narayen Bapu, examined by Superintendent Sloane, said that he worked at an engine at N. Fatehalli and Company at Two Tanks. He saw the two accused before the Court, of whom he knew Abdul Hussein Tyebji who had a brass foundry, where witness had worked for the last year, on a salary of Rs. 25 per month. Abdul Hussein Tyebji superintended the work at the foundry. Witness saw Henry and Willis before the Court and knew them. They used to come off and on to the "Karkhana" where he worked. When they came to the "Karkhana" they used to speak to Abdul Hussein Tyebji and to nobody else. Witness had seen them four or five times during the last two months, but did not know what brought them to the "Karkhana." He remembered the Police coming to the "Karkhana" about eight or ten days ago, when some policemen came and seized a cart on one side of the "Karkhana," which contained three barrels. There was a mehta in the service of the "Karkhana," and on the day in question he was at work there. The "shett" had been to the "Karkhana" that day, left the place at 11 a.m., and returned at 12 noon. On return he had some conversation with a European. Abdul Hussein then left to take his meal. The European, he referred to, was the younger of the two accused produced before the Court a little while ago. As the cart was being emptied, some policemen stopped it. The Sahib then went out on a bicycle. Witness could not tell why the Sahibs had come to the "Karkhana" on previous occasions. Previous to the day in question, he saw barrels coming to the "Karkhana" thrice within two months, one of which contained brass borings, and the other barrels contained brass and copper. On each of these three occasions, three barrels were brought to the "Karkhana." Witness could not tell where these were brought from. The contents of these barrels were weighed and Maclabux took a note of the weight. Whenever a cart was brought to the "Karkhana," it was accompanied by one of the Europeans he had pointed out.

Mr. Sloane wanted to put the witness some further questions about the previous barrels, when Mr. Patell objected on the ground of irrelevancy.

His Worship disallowed the objection.

Inspector E. E. Morris was the next witness examined.

Mr. Sloane: Have you reliable evidence in your possession regarding the charge against the accused?

Mr. Patell objected. He said that this was intended against the petition for bail to the High Court? The prosecution should make an affidavit in place.

His Worship disallowed the objection.

Witness said that he had reliable evidence regarding the charges.

His Worship: Are you prepared to proceed forthwith?

Witness: Yes.

Further hearing was adjourned.

THE OTHER CASE.

The hearing of the charges against P. H. Burn, Foreman in the Government Dockyard, Bombay, and two Police Officers, of being concerned in the theft of Government property from the Dockyard, was resumed at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday.

P. H. Burn, Foreman at the Dockyard, was charged with the theft, as a servant, of 4 cwts. of brass filings and of 9 cwts of copper and brass pieces, the property of Government, and of a total value of Rs. 600; George Henry, Inspector of the Bombay Police, and C. S. Willis, Sub-Inspector of Police, were charged with aiding and abetting.

Mr. Godinho, Pleader, defended P. H. Burn, the first accused; Mr. Binning, Barrister-at-Law, with Messrs. Vicaji F. Vicaji, and Oliviera, Pleaders, instructed by Mr. Jamsetji Rustomji, Solicitor, defended George Henry, Inspector of Police (second accused) and C. H. Willis, Sub-Inspector of Police, (third accused.)

His Worship gave his decision, in regard to Mr. Binning's application on the previous day, that the statement by Henry to a Police Officer that he had let the cart pass without a permit should be struck off the records as inadmissible.

His Worship said the section regarding such confessions or admissions was he found from the authorities construed in a very wide manner, and therefore he thought the statement might be incriminating. He intended to strike it from the records.

Inspector Sullivan was called again. He said that the three barrels he had referred to were on the ground-floor of the Court.

Narayen Bapu, examined by Mr. Sloane, deposed to his having seen Henry and Willis at the "Karkhana."

Mr. Binning objected.

Mr. Binning at this stage wanted to know whether the Court still intended itself to try the case.

His Worship said he had already stated his intention.

Mr. Sloane submitted that the case should be tried by this Court.

Mr. Binning, said though a great deal of unnecessary fuss had been made about the case, still it was an important case, and he submitted that it should be sent up to the High Court. He would refer with the Court's permission, to the other case, arising out of the same transaction, in which the accused were charged with receiving stolen property. As he thought that that case was likely to be committed to the Sessions, it would be proper to commit this case also.

Mr. Sloane said that the present case was entirely different from the other. The charges also were different.

Mr. Binning averred that some of the witnesses in this case had been the same as in the other case. He cited a case in support of his argument that this case should be committed to the Sessions.

His Worship said that as it was likely that the other case might be sent up to the High Court, and as both the cases arose out of the same transaction, he would commit the present case to the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

His Worship then asked P. H. Burn if he wanted to make any statement to the Court.

Burn said he reserved his statement.

His Worship: Do you wish to answer any questions put by this Court? No.

Henry and Willis, in answer to the Court, also stated that they wished to reserve their statements to the High Court, and did not wish to answer any question put by this Court.

The evidence was then read over to the witnesses.

Counsel for defence declined cross-examination.

As the evidence was being read to the witness, Mr. Sloane said that it might be necessary for the prosecution to call more witnesses before the case was committed to the Sessions. He would also like to have an opportunity of consulting the Public Prosecutor. He gave notice to Henry and Willis that he would apply for a charge to be framed against them under Section 18 of the Police Act.

Further hearing was adjourned to Tuesday, (15th instant.) when his Worship said he would decide whether Mr. Sloane should be allowed to call further evidence or not.

DR. STEIN, THE EXPLORER.

Deputation to England.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 13.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned a deputation to England for 27 months of Dr. A. M. Stein, in order that he may elaborate the scientific results of his journeying in Chinese Turkestan. Dr. Stein, who is now in England, is troubled with a somewhat serious difficulty regarding the housing of his collection of antiquities etc., during this period. The British Museum is already overcrowded and cannot offer satisfactory accommodation for the delicate and often fragile art remains, and at present only about one-third of the collection could be unpacked at the Natural History Museum.

"DION" ON MAHOMEDANS AGAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In his "Notes on Indian Interests," in to-day's issue of your esteemed journal, "Dion," the "Native Thinker," comes again to the fore on the question of Muslim representation, and calls the legitimate means adopted by Indian Mussalmans for safeguarding their interests as "overdoing" the thing.

So far as the newspaper reading public is aware of, Mahomedans have done nothing beyond holding representative meetings throughout the length and breadth of the Indian continent, to boldly express what they honestly believe to be the case. They know their case full well. They know where their interests lie. They have been acting consistently in the matter from the very start. They presented their case before the Government in most unmistakable and unambiguous terms and the Government gave them a reply that filled them with hope. But the matter was not allowed to rest there by the so-called champions of the imaginary "United India." The unsympathetic Hindu Press, raised a hue and cry and commenced setting up a loud wail over the least possibility of Mahomedans being conceded real and adequate representation. Hindu political missionaries set to work with an earnestness worthy of a better cause, and tried to influence Government in a thousand and one ways, with the result that, to the great discomfiture of Mahomedans, conflicting announcements were actually made from time to time by high Government officials, as to what the position of Mahomedans would be in the Reform Scheme. All this naturally led Mahomedans to take up a firm and uncompromising attitude in the matter. The Muslim Press and the Muslim Associations of the country unanimously voiced the feelings of the Muslim public, and explained what the Muslim case had been from the very beginning. Mr. Syed Amir Ali and the London Branch of the All-India Muslim League issued pamphlets and contributed articles to the Press, throwing a flood of light on the Muslim position which, though clear and simple, had been made obscure by the antagonistic influences that had been set to work by the lovers of the Hindu swaraj.

One of the strong points in favour of Mahomedans in the present case has been their consistency in the matter. They never shifted ground. They never recided from the position they had originally occupied. They never cried for more than what they had originally asked for. They continue to make the same demand that they started with and their demand has been plain and simple, incapable of being misunderstood, incapable of being misinterpreted. What they have all along asked for is "real" and "adequate" representation—real in the sense that they should be represented by men in whom they have implicit faith, and adequate in the sense of their representation being commensurate with their numbers and importance. That has been their original demand and they cling to it. If, in the noise of the opposition that is being raised by their unsympathetic and unfriendly neighbours, the Mahomedans take care to prevent their voice from being drowned, is "Dion" right in thinking that the thing is being overdone? He simply says that the thing is being overdone and adds nothing to support his view. He merely alludes to Mr. Amir Ali's letter to the "Times," but advances not a single argument in contention of the sound reasoning with which is characterised the contribution that comes from the pen of that eminently learned ex-Judge of the Calcutta High Court.

"Dion" cannot quite comprehend the unrepresentative character of Mahomedans returned by mixed electorates, or, in other words, by the Hindu majority ; but if the present attitude of Hindus towards Mahomedans ; if the storm of indignation that has been raised by the Hindu Press against the least recognition of Muslim claims by Government; and if the diversity and difference between the final goals to which Hindus and Mahomedans differently aspire, cannot disillusion him, he should go to the proper arena and obtain a first hand knowledge of the things as they actually happen in the institutions where Mahomedans have to depend for their election upon Hindu votes.

Before I conclude, allow me, for the benefit of your readers, to remove a bit of misrepresentation in which "Dion" has, let us hope, unintentionally indulged. He seems to labour under the misconception that the announcement in the Government Press Note issued by the Government of India had been to the effect that "they (Mahomedans) would obtain seats on the Councils "somewhat in excess of their numbers," and that this was independent of such chance additions as mixed electorates might bring to them." Such, I regret, is not the case. For His Excellency Lord Minto, in his cablegram to the Secretary of State, in alluding to the matter, says, that "the Mahomedans should have by means of separate electorates a number of seats closely 'approaching' that to which their numerical proportion in the population would entitle them, and that over and above this they would obtain some seats in mixed electorates." (The quotation in both of the above extracts are mine.)

From the above extracts it would appear that the case revealed by the Viceroy's cablegram is quite different from that imagined by "Dion," and there is nothing to be wondered at if, owing to such a serious misconception of facts, the writer on "Notes on Indian Interests" in your columns, has totally failed to grasp the real situation.

PLAIN SPEAKING.

June 10.

A ROYAL VICEROY.

The "Daily Express," prints a letter from a correspondent in India to the effect that it is under serious consideration to place the Viceroyalty of India, which is now generally presented to a statesman of high standing either in home or imperial affairs, in the hands of a Prince of the blood royal who is to be specially trained for the office. For many years past this important post in the Britains beyond the sea has been held by men who have done infinite credit to the honour conferred upon them, and there is nothing in the new proposals—or, Indeed, in the recent history of the great dependency of India—which indicates that any fault whatever has been suggested in their administration, At the same time, however, there is no one who is in the least degree acquainted with the character of the Asiatic, and the Indian, perhaps, most of all Asiatics, who will not realise the deep significance of the plan, and the happy results that might be expected to accrue from its adoption. The Indian dearly loves magnificence. Nothing either pleases or impresses him so vividly ; and those who have not had the opportunity of making personal acquaintance with the fact could not do better than to read that interesting, but far too little read book, "Asia" and Europe," by Mr. Meredith Townsend. It may safely be said that nothing would do more to please the teeming millions of India's masses than the delegation of a descendant of the King-Emperor to represent the Empire's head in their great country.

It will be noted with interest that the plan which is under consideration is widely favoured—if, indeed, it did not have its origin—in native circles in India. It is hinted, also, that it is already on the tapis to train one of the sons of the Prince of Wales for the post. Outside its local significance in India, the adoption of this course would meet with the heartiest approval not only in England, but throughout the Empire. For some years past there has been a rapid spread of the Imperial spirit, and one of its results is the magnificent manner in which our Colonies have come to our assistance in the naval peril which threatens us to-day. The heir to the throne—not to mention the King himself—has more than a passing acquaintance with our oversea dominions ; but when one calls to mind the wholly excellent results that have followed upon the exercise of his present Majesty's influence in foreign affairs, it is easy to realise the benefit to the Empire as an empire that would follow the permanent association of a prince of the royal blood not only in India, but in our great self-governing Colonies. Their position would in every case be strictly constitutional; and the crown would be appropriately placed to the structure by the inauguration of periodical Empire conferences over which the heir to the throne would preside in person.

GENERAL Botha, the Transvaal Prime Minister, speaking at the Het Volk Congress at Pretoria, said that never before in the history of South Africa had there been such solid signs of prosperity. He eulogised the Imperial Government's policy of trust.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON TODDY.

I.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The Bombay Government have lately issued a resolution on the subject of Excise arrangements regarding toddy in districts of the Bombay Presidency. I intend to show in this letter, and others hereafter, the defects and weak points in the arrangements proposed under the said resolution. The first and foremost condition which Government prescribe to themselves in framing the new regulations for the taxation of toddy and the control on its sale is—to quote the words of the resolution—"To encourage the drinking of unfermented toddy." This announcement, coming as it does from Government, is a great achievement from the point of view of the temperance movement. Toddy is acknowledged to be a harmless beverage, it is considered nutritious, and is possessed of medical properties. To popularize its consumption is, therefore, to promote temperance, and to discourage the use of ardent spirituous liquors.

The resolution is mostly drawn up on the basis of departmental inquiry. I am sure that, if the public were allowed to have had their own say before the resolution was framed on such one-sided evidence, the same would have appeared in a very modified garb. Government recently held of their own initiative an inquiry as to the consumption of foreign liquor. Whilst the public never called for such an investigation, I am at a loss to understand what rational objections could there be against a similar investigation being held on the subject of toddy? Even the said inquiry on foreign liquor did not satisfy the requirements of an impartial investigation, for the Committee was headed by the Abkari Commissioner in place of a non-official President.

Now, I will quote a few figures to show that assessment on toddy at the present scale is so excessive that the laudable wish of the Government to encourage the consumption of pure toddy is not fulfilled. The taxation on toddy is so heavy and restrictions on its sale so rigid and vexatious that the acquisition to the public of good, wholesome unadulterated toddy is out of the question. After a long and patient inquiry the Abkari Commission of 1885, which was appointed for the Bombay City, estimated in para. 65 of its Report— to which is supplemented the statement which I then furnished at its express desire,—the expenditure and receipts of 50 date trees as follows :—

EXPENDITURE.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Tapping fee on account of 50 date trees	300	0	0
Rent paid to Fazandar for 50 trees at the average rate of Rs. 3 per tree ...	150	0	0
License-fee for shop	100	0	0
Rent of shop for one year	100	0	0
Wages paid to tappers during season (5 months) at Rs. 10 per month ...	50	0	0
Expense of carriage of toddy from tree-foot to shop during season (5 months), being wages of one man at Rs. 8 per month	40	0	0
Vessels, coir ropes, leather thongs and other petty expenses	25	0	0
Lighting shop per year	25	0	0
Wages of one shop-boy at Rs. 5 per month	60	0	0
Total ...	850	0	0

RECEIPTS.

Sale proceeds of 12,000 bottles toddy (being the produce of 50 trees at 240 bottles per tree) at an average price one anna and 3 pies per bottle ...	937	8	0
Net Profit. ...	87	8	0

"For a shopkeeper to make a profit as above, he would have to charge the present average price of 1 1-4 anna per bottle, which is higher than the great majority of consumers, who are Kamati bricklayers and masons, Kalasies, mill hands, weavers, Dock-labourers, cultivators, private servants, etc. can afford to pay.

"When the average price is 1 1-4 anna per bottle the maximum would be as high as 2 annas per bottle for fresh and unadulterated toddy whereas in our opinion the maximum should not exceed 1 anna ; but at this price, the sale proceeds of 50 trees would amount to Rs. 750 against an expenditure of Rs. 850, and the shopkeeper would lose Rs. 100."

"This being so, and there being no reason to apprehend that the maximum price of 1 anna per bottle would encourage drunkenness, we are respectfully of opinion that to enable consumers to procure wholesome and unadulterated toddy, which by all accounts it is very difficult for them to do at present the tree-tax should be reduced from Rs. 6 per tree to Rs. 3-8-0."

The Government of the time referred the report to the Abkari department for their opinion, which differed materially from its findings in some very substantial details. Whereupon the then Governor Lord Reay, took up the matter in his own hand, and after carefully comparing the conflicting materials before him, settled the question on his own independent judgment. Calculating the produce of date-trees, as 40 gallons to a tree and 80 for brab and cocoanut trees, he fixed duty on the former at Rs. 5 and on the latter at Rs. 10,—equivalent to a duty of 2 annas per gallon. But as soon as Lord Reay retired, the duty was increased from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6, and from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12,—about half-an-anna more to the gallon. The duty on foreign fermented liquor is, on the other hand, only two annas per gallon. From the aforesaid table it would be seen that license fee formerly at Rs. 100 per shop, but the same is now increased from Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000. The license fee for foreign fermented liquor is comparatively very nominal, as it includes all sorts of liquors. The rent on trees which formerly stood at Rs. 3 per tree is now raised from Rs. 4 to Rs. 10. Add to this other sundry expenses which have since almost doubled, and the increased rent of shops which have risen fivefold and even more. Half a rupee worth of toddy has, moreover, to be given away gratuitously to tappers and carriers per day as perquisite. When this heavy taxation and expenditure are taken into account, I wonder at what price it would pay present-day vendors to sell unadulterated toddy. That price must, indeed, be vary prohibitive and far from being moderate. The Commission, in their aforementioned para, hold that the rate of 1 1-4 anna per bottle is higher than what the mass of poor people can afford to pay. At the present scale of expenditure and taxation, un-adulterated toddy must cost far in excess of the rate which already is considered as very prohibitive by the Commission. And yet the Government speaks in their Resolution about "Encouraging the drinking of unfermented toddy!" It is necessary in the interest of the public to ascertain at what price it would pay at present to sell pure and unadulterated toddy, and if the price is prohibitive the tax should be reduced so as to place toddy within the reach of the poor masses. This is a subject which may best be enquired into before a Commission, and it is high time the Government ordered such an inquiry in the near future.—Yours, etc.,

P. B. DANTRA.

Bombay, 11th June.

THE "Pioneer's" frontier correspondent states that the Amir has issued most stringent orders directing his Official on the Kurram border to maintain peace.

MUCH is appearing in the papers about the extremely simple life of the late Mr. Charles Morrison, whose death has brought a windfall to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Morrison was in no sense a miser, but he was one of those people who do good by stealth and he is said to have never spent on himself more than a very minute proportion of his vast income. His fortune is estimated by well-informed persons at "considerably over £10,000,000"! He is described as a quietly dressed old gentleman, whose midday meal often consisted of a bun or an apple which he would eat as he walked along the street. There is not a line about him in "Who's Who" and we doubt if outside certain circles in the City and amongst his immediate friends any one knew of his existence. The beginnings of his colossal wealth were made by his father James Morrison, a London draper and the son of a Hampshire yeoman. The *Times* notes the curious coincidence that there should have died within a few weeks of each other the son of James Morrison and the son of his partner, the one "the richest commoner in the land" and the other a working artist.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana.

THE SEASON'S FIRST MATCH.

THE first match of the season was played on Saturday last on the Esplanade, when the Gymkhana XI met the next XVI, the fixture providing some very enjoyable cricket. The "A" team, which was captained by Commander Vines, included Mr. F. L. Sprott, who "skippered" the Presidency last year in the memorable triangular contest which finally terminated in the Englishmen's triumph, S. N. Powell, who was absent last year at Home, and E. E. Coombs, the well-known trundler. Against such a formidable combination as the "A" team presented, the XVI had but a very small chance of success. The veterans going in to bat totalled 188, to which E. C. Reid and F. L. Sprott, contributed 55 and 53 respectively. The innings opened in a disastrous fashion, as when the score stood only at 5, Powell, who is considered one of the mainstays of the Gymkhana, was smartly caught by Elliott off his own ball, and the prospects were not improved when Lover, a new acquisition to the Gymkhana this season, was also out to a catch off the same trundler, the score standing at 25. Then, however, Reid and Phillips took the score to the at least decent figure of 58 for 3, which was followed by a great stand by Reid and Sprott, who raised the score to 121, the partnership lasting about an hour and realising 63 runs. The innings eventually terminated with the total at 188. Reid's and Sprott's contribution included five 4's each.

The "B" team had rather a difficult task set them and they failed to rise to the occasion. Their innings was mostly a mere procession to and from the wickets, only Montgomery and Marsden playing the bowling with anything like confidence. They had totalled 74 for the loss of 9 wickets, when owing to failing light, the stumps had to be drawn. The match is to be continued next Saturday.

THE PLAY.

Commander Vines, winning the toss, sent in S. N Powell and E. C. Reid to face the bowling of Hewlett and Elliot. With the score only at 5, Elliot smartly caught Powell off the fourth ball of his second over (5—1—4.) E. G. Lover partnered Reid, who by hitting out, sent up the first decade, which was quickly followed by the second. Shortly after, however, Lover was out to a catch by Blair off Eliott (25—2—8.) Phillips was the next man in. The score was raised to 58, when the new-comer succumbed to a fine ball off DeBurgh (58—3—18.) F. L. Sprott joined Reid, and notwithstanding repeated changes of bowling, the two batsmen carried the total to 121, when Reid, who had been playing a fine, free game, was caught by Beadle off Marsden (121—4—55.) Stileman, who was the next man in, after contributing 11, was caught by Beadle off Elliot (144—5—11.) C. D. Baker, the new-comer, helped Sprott to take the total to 164, and was then neatly caught by Hogg (164—6—12.) Hearson joined Sprott, whose innings terminated soon after, the total standing at 174, and his own contribution being 53 (174—7—53.) Commander Vines, was the next man in. He had contributed 8, when Elliot clean-bowled him (187—8—8.) E. E. Coombs partnered Hearson and only a single run had been added to the total, when Hearson was run out (188—9—12). Christie was the last man in, but before any addition could be made to the total, he was caught (188—10—0.)

"B" TEAM INNINGS.

DeBurgh and Beadle opened the "B" team innings against the attack of Coombs and Lover. The first wicket fell with the total at 14, when De Burgh was out to a catch by Christie off Coombs (14—1—10). Osborne joined Beadle, who was soon after caught by Coombs off Lover (21—2—6). Elliot was the fourth man in. The total stood at the same figure when Coombs broke through Osborne's defence (21—3—2). Hewlett joined Elliot, who was caught by Stileman off Lover when his contribution stood at 5 (27—4—5). A. S. Bishop went in, and Hewlett was clean-bowled by Coombs (27—5—1). A. D. Clarke was the seventh man in. The total was taken to 36, when Bishop also succumbed to a fine pitched ball off Coombs (36—6—2.) Marsden joined Clarke, who was caught by Sprott off Lover, when the total had been increased only by 4 (40—7—10). Montgomery was the ninth representative of the "B" Team. The half century was soon telegraphed. Montgomery and Marsden took the total to 68 when the former was caught by Baker off Christie (68—8—22). Captain Berne joined Marsden, who was brilliantly caught by Powell off his own ball (78—9—12). H. Blair was the next man in, and stumps were drawn soon after.

The following are the scores :—

"A" TEAM.

Mr S N Powell, c and b Elliot	4
Mr E C Reid, c Beadle, b Marsden	55
Mr E G Lover, c Blair, b Elliot	8
Mr G C Phillips, b DeBurgh	18
Mr F L Sprott, c Montgomery, b Elliot	53
Mr C G Stileman, c Beadle, b Elliot	11
Mr C D Baker, c and b Hogg	12
Mr L F Hearson, run out	12
Comdr D F Vines, b Elliot	8
Mr E E Coombs, not out	0
Mr H E Christie, c. and b Hogg	0
Extras	7
Total ...	188

"B" TEAM.

Mr DeBurgh, c Christie, b Coombs	10
Mr C M Beadle, c Coombs, b Lover	6
Mr S A Osborne, b Coombs	2
Mr Elliott, c Stileman, b Lover	5
Mr C H Hewlett, b Coombs	1
Mr A S Bishop, b Coombs	2
Mr A D Clarke, c Sprott, b Lover	10
Mr Marsden, c and b Powell	12
Mr Montgomery, c Baker, b Christie	22
Capt Berne, not out	0
Mr H Blair, not out	0
(The rest did not bat.)	
Extras	4
Total (for 9 wickets) ...	74

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

"A" TEAM.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Hewlett	6	15	3	0
Elliot	18	61	4	5
DeBurgh	10	37	1	1
Osborne	4	14	0	0
Marsden	6	29	0	1
Beadle	1	3	0	0
Hogg	6	22	0	2

"B" TEAM.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Coombs	10	24	1	4
Lover	8	23	1	3
Phillips	2	3	0	0
Christie	2	5	1	1
Powell	2	15	0	1

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH vs. G. I. P.

A cricket match was played on the Oval between the Government Telegraph and the G. I. P. Club on the 12th instant, which resulted in a win for the latter by 47 runs. For the former Mr. Leslie and Aug. D'Silva were responsible for running up the score from 44 to 85 before the partnership was dissolved. For the Railway, Palwanker (Senior) and Shamrao scored 63 and 20 runs respectively.

The following are the scores :—

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH RECREATION CLUB.

H Netscher, b Palwanker	11
G Sorris, b Palwanker	1
G Edie, c Oliver, b Palwanker	2
S D Silva, b Palwanker	0
A E Taylor, c and b Palwanker	30
Aug. D Silva, b Palwanker	18
N Leslie (Capt) l b w, b Bustani	13
G Arklie, c Palwanker, b Bustani	0
R Greeve, c and b Clarke	7
E Holman, c Bustani, b Palwanker	11
J Cress, not out	0
Extras	7
Total	105

G. I. P. CLUB.

V Palwanker, c Greene, b Sorris	1
B Shamrao, run out	20
F C Clark, c and b Taylor	11
S Palvanker, l b w, b Sorris	63
N Stevenson, c and b Netscher	12
Bustani, c Taylor, b Arklie	8
Burrell, c D'Silva, b D'Silva	0
Essai, b Taylor	6
Basdon, run out	0
George, not out	16
Oliver, c Cress, b Sorr	5
Extras	10
Total	152

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Y. M. C. A.

THIS, the first match of the League Tournament, was played at the Cooperage ground, Bombay, on Saturday. The Y. M. C. A., who won by two goals to nil, seem to be a useful team, but the Gymkhana team as a whole, played indifferently and owed the smallness of the score only to the fine goal-keeping of Hall. Teams :—

GYMKHANA.—Goal: Hall ; backs : McDay and Elliott ; halves : Price, Taeger and Sim ; forwards: Murray, Hargreaves, Barrett, Abbott and Podgett.

Y. M. C. A.—Goal : G. Hildreth; backs: C. Kelly and F. W. Dean; halves: A. McMullen, C. Ward and H. Templeton; forwards: Brown, Park, Hotze, Dowling and C. Templeton.

Referee—Mr. R. Hotz.

The Gymkhana started the game, but the Y. M. C. A. obtained and forced a corner off Elliott. They continued to press and forced another, though neither was converted. Then the Gymkhana forwards became aggressive, but Deane saved, conceding a corner. Then the Y.M.C.A. began to press and Dowling put in a shot from an awkward angle which was saved by Hall. The Y.M.C.A. remained round the Gymkhana goal and nearly scored on several occasions, especially when Hall ran out and charged Hotze over. Then came a spell of uneventful play and constant touch finding became monotonous. Just before half-time Dowling and Hotze put in two shots at close quarters, but Hall was equal to the occasion and the whistle went for the interval without any score. Half-time score :—

Gymkhana	0
Y. M. C. A.	0

On the commencement of the second half the Y. M. C. A. opened the attack, Hall saving a shot from Dowling. The Gymkhana made one or two futile attempts to score, but their shooting was poor. For the most part the Y.M.C.A. maintained the attack, and Dowling soon put in another hard shot which Hall saved. Then for a time the Gymkhana kept the ball in the Y.M.C.A. territory, but their shooting was still erratic. The Y.M.C.A. returned to the attack and Hall again saved a shot from Dowling. McMullen saw a chance from a corner and running into the goal mouth scored. The Gymkhana made an attempt to equalise matters, but shortly after a centre from Templeton was put into the net by Hotze. Final score :—

Y. M. C. A.	2 goals
Gymkhana	nil

SIRHIND BOXING TOURNAMENT.

Semi-finals and Finals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 12.

A large and enthusiastic audience assembled in the Town Hall to witness the wind up of this Tournament, which came to a very successful close this evening. The fights were exceptionally good, and keen interest was evidenced in every item. Everything went off without a hitch and great credit is due to Captain J. M. B. Wratislaw, Connaught Rangers, the Honorary Secretary, whose excellent arrangements were responsible for the success of the Tournament as a whole. Twenty-one events figured on the programme, and the following are the results :—

FEATHER WEIGHTS.—Semi-finals.

Private Austin, York and Lancasters, vs. Private Walton, Munsters. Austin led right through and won on points.

Private Morris, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, vs. Private Coffey, Leinsters. Coffey, after getting the worst of it throughout, retired after the third round.

LIGHT WEIGHTS.—Semi-finals.

Private Casey, Munsters, vs. Lance-Sergeant Stock, Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Casey was disqualified for fouling in the first round.

Sergeant Thomas, Royal Weelsh Fusiliers, vs. Rifleman Goodman, Rifles Brigade. An easy win for Thomas on points.

BANTAM WEIGHTS.—Semi-finals.

Private Wallaca, Royal Scots, vs. Private Dwyer, 2nd King's. Wallace scratched.

Private Grimatt scratched to Lance-Corporal Walters, both of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS.—Semi-finals.

Bombardier Shaw, No. 9 Mountain Battery, vs. Private Biddle, Berkshires. A close contest. Won by Biddle on points.

Private Ellis, Royal Scots, vs. Private Hall, Berkshires. Ellis was knocked out in the second round.

OFFICERS' LIGHT WEIGHTS.—Semi-finals.

Lieutenant Strover, No. 1 Mountain Battery, vs. Lieutenant Wigley, King's Own. The fight was stopped in the second round in favour of Strover.

Lieutenant Steel, York and Lancasters, vs. Lieutenant Murray, Black Watch Regiment. Steel succumbed in the second round to a nasty one in the wind.

BOYS' COMPETITION.—Semi-finals.

Boy O'Dea, Leinsters, vs. Boy Taylor, Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Taylor was outclassed and lost on points.

Boy Osbourn, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, vs. Boy Gower, Connaught Rangers. A very close fight awarded to Gower on points.

HEAVY WEIGHTS.—Semi-finals.

Bombardier Wells, No. 6 Mountain Battery, vs. Staff Sergeant Gale, Supply and Transport Corps. Gale had not a look in, being knocked out in the first Round.

Private Jackson, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, scratched to Private Clohessy, Munsters.

FEATHER WEIGHTS—Finals.

Private Austen, York and Lancasters, vs. Private Morris, Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Won by Morris on Points.

LIGHT WEIGHTS—Finals.

Lance-Sergeant Stock, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, vs. Sergeant Thomas, same Regiment. Stock was declared the winner on points.

BANTAM WEIGHTS.—Finals.

Private Dwyer, 2nd King's, vs. Lance-Corporal Walters, Royal Welsh Fusiliers. A very even fight, the win going to Walters on points after an extra round.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS—Finals.

Private Biddle, Berkshires, vs. Private Hall, same Regiment. Hall gave in owing to a damaged wrist in the second round.

OFFICERS' LIGHT WEIGHTS.—Finals.

Lieutenant Strover, No. 1 Mountain Battery, vs. Lieutenant Murray, Black Watch Regiment. Murray was given the fight, which the referee stopped in the first round.

BOYS' COMPETITION.—Finals.

Boy O'Dea, Leinster, vs. Boy Gower, Connaught Rangers. O'Dea was knocked out in the first round.

HEAVY WEIGHTS.—Finals.

Bombardier Wells, No. 6 Mountain Battery, vs. Private Clohessey, Munsters. This was the fight of the evening, Wells having a good reputation, while Clohessey holds the present championship. A good fight was put up, but Well's height and quickness were too much for Clohessey and he won on points.

THE PRIZES

The prizes were then distributed as follows :—

FEATHER WEIGHTS.—Cup presented by Mr. R. Sheepshanks. Won by Private Morris, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

2nd Prize, Private Austin, York and Lancasters,

LIGHT WEIGHTS.—Cup presented by the Commander-in-Chief's Staff. Won by Lance-Sergeant Stock, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

2nd Prize, Sergeant Thomas of the same Regiment.

BANTAM WEIGHTS.—Cup presented by Messrs. Max Minck and Co. Won by Lance-Corporal Walters, of the same Regiment.

2nd Prize, Private Dwyer, 2nd King's Regiment.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS. —Cup presented by the Commander-in-Chief. Won by Private Biddle, Berkshires.

2nd Prize :—Private Hall of the same Regiment.

OFFICERS' LIGHT WEIGHTS—Cup presented by the Punjab Trades Association. Won by Lieut. Murray, Black Watch Regiment.

2nd Prize, Lieut Strover, No. 1 Mountain Battery.

BOYS' COMPETITION—1st prize won by Boy Gower, Connaught Rangers.

2nd Prize—Boy O'Dea, Leinsters.

HEAVY WEIGHTS—Cup won by Bombardier Wells, No. 6 Mountain Battery.

2nd Prize—Private Clohessy, Munsters.

Cup for most science shown.—Won by Bombardier Wells.

Trophy for the Regiment gaining most points. Won by the Royal Welsh Fusilier.

The proceedings then terminated.

INTERNATIONAL BOXING.

Langford Defeats Hague.

At the National Sporting Club on May 24 the chief event was a fifteen-rounds contest between Ian Hague, of Mexborough, the Champion of England, and Sam Langford, of America. The men met at catch-weights for £200 and a purse of £1,400. Considerable interest was evinced in the match by reason of the fact that a month ago Hague easily defeated Gunner Moir. Although the Yorkshireman had an advantage of fully 2st in weight and 3in in height, Langford, by reason of his superior knowledge of ringcraft, was favourite.

In the first contest of the evening, Young Jack Hague beat Tom Woodford in one round. The result was taken as a happy omen for his brother later on. Then Digger Stanley, bantam-weight champion of England, met Jimmy Walsh, of the United States, in a fifteen-round contest for £350, at 8st 4lb, Stanley held with his right in the first round, and seemed rather stronger afterwards. Walsh scored at the third meeting—a very pretty round. Stanley meant business when they met again, but it remained a fairly level thing, until in the fifth round Stanley redressed the balance in his favour. But in the seventh Walsh made up the ground again, and got a distinct lead, which he maintained, in spite of the Digger's efforts in the tenth—efforts that succeeded better in the eleventh, as the English man began to make a good recovery. In the thirteenth it looked as if Stanley had the American beaten, but Walsh went for his man in reply most pluckily, and the fourteenth started with honours easy in a splendid contest. So did the fifteenth, but Walsh looked just a trifle the stronger. The verdict was a draw, though many thought the American had won.

Soon after half-past ten Langford and Ian Hague came into the ring, the Yorkshireman looking particularly big and businesslike. As soon as Langford saw Hague's hands were bandaged, he had his own bandaged too, in Hague's corner. After these little preliminaries were over Mr. Bettinson announced that as Jack Johnson had failed to keep his contract with Langford, Hague met Langford for the championship of the world, weighing 14st to Langford's 11st 4lb. The men sparred for an opening, and Hague led lightly, but the negro got home hardest. Hague did not score, and Langford was not extended.

In the second round Hague knocked the negro down ; but not so much harm was done to Langford as the Yorkshireman's admirers seemed to think. In the third round Langford led, and hit Hague heavily over the jaw. The Englishman could not get at his man, and it was Langford's round. In the fourth the negro blocked every lead eleverly, and in a short time got in a heavy blow on the jaw from a round-arm right-hand swing. Hague went down and was counted out.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

At to-day's meeting of the Corporation consideration will be given to a notice of motion from Lt.-Col. M. A. T. Collie, dated the 7th June :—

"I beg to give notice that I shall move the following resolutions at the next monthly meeting—

'That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to place on the table at the next monthly meeting statements audited and vouched for by the Account Department showing day by day the expenditure on the works specified on account of—

(A) Labour—(a) Muccadums ; (b) Coolies.

(B) Bullocks—(a) for cartage ; (b) separate pairs of bullocks.

(C) Steamroller—(a) Labour ; (b) Coal ; (c) Coke.

(D) Materials—(a) Metal (new and old separately) (b) Sand ; (c) Sandstone ; (d) Mocrum.

He should also state the depots from which the above materials were obtained day by day and the length of lead.

This information should be given separately for all the extensive renewals of road surfaces since last October on (1) Chawpatty; (2) Breach Candy; (3) Mayo Road in front of Secretariat and High Court; (4) Mayo Road from Willington Fountain to Bandstand ; (5) Cruickshank Road and (6) between the Crawford Market and Municipal Offices, specifying the areas dealt with in each case,

'The same information should also be given as far as it relates to the construction of the Victoria Stand in front of the Bombay Club, and whether this work was done departmentally or by contract, if the latter what the terms of the contract were; the Commissioner is requested to state if he considers that this work was done in a reasonable time and if not what were the causes of delay.'

'That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to submit information at the next monthly meeting showing what organisation exists in each District for giving immediate attention to damage caused to the roads by sudden and heavy rainfalls.'

'That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to submit to the next monthly meeting.—

(1) Information as to why the originally sanctioned plan for laying the water pipe along Hughes Road was not carried out, the pipe being laid throughout its entire length on the Gibbs Road side, thereby necessitating the carrying of every connectian across Hughes Road to the new building sites; who was responsible for this departure from the sanctioned plan and was it done with the Commissioner's approval, and if so what were the reasons.

(2) When was the work of laying this water main begun and completed? When was the excavated material removed from the pavement? Who was reponsible for the pavement being practically closed to the public for over 2 months?

(3) Why gas-lamps have not been provided for that portion of Hughes Road between the new bridge and the first cross road and whether it is not practicable to do so?

(4) Why the western portion of the road (noname) leading from Hughes Road to Walkeshwar Road is not lighted and whether it is not practicable to do so.'

'That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to submit at next monthly meeting any rules that exist (a) under which public bodies such as the Telephone Company, the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Company, and the Gas Company are permitted to open the public foot-paths and roads; (b) under which the work of erecting buildings is permitted in crowded localities and thoroughfares and contiguous to the public pavements; (c) what public body opened up Gunbow Street and why it took over a month to put the road surface in repair.'

Mr. Joseph Baptista, will move—

'That the President be requested to move Government to transfer the revenue derived from liquor licenses in Bombay to the Corporation to be devoted exclusively towards primary education and thereby to promote the cause of both education and temperance and to prove that Government really do not desire any revenue from this source.'"

DUM DUM FACTORY THEFT.

Judgment Reserved.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 12.

In connection with the theft of cartridges at the Dum Dum factory, Mundar Khan, the sentry, has been discharged.

Of the two convicts, Noora pleaded "not guilty" and Yusuf admitted his guilt. Judgment was reserved in their case.

THE Amir's illness from gout does not appear to have reached a very acute stage, but he has been suffering at intervals for some months past and hence his desire to have Major Melville, who should reach Kabul about a fortnight hence and his stay there will probably extend over some weeks.

AGRICULTURAL Departments in India are now engaged on the widespread enquiry dealing with natural fodder plants of the country, their distribution and feeding value. The results are likely to be of the highest economic value.

REPORTS are current of serious disturbances in Moshad, where the Nationalists seem out of hand. The Mayor of the town has been shot in an assembly and shots have been fired at the Russian Consul General in the public streets.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 12.

The Arabian Sea Monsoon has given rain in the Central parts of the country and the submontane and adjacent districts of North-West India, but practically none of the West Coast of the Peninsula.

Light to moderate rain associated with the Bay current as fallen in North-East India and along the Burma Coast. Jessore had three inches ; False Point, two; Dhubri and Jalpaiguri, one and a half ; Gauhati and Bogra, one; Gorajhpur, three ; Barreilly, four ; Dehra Dun, one and a half ; Roorkee, Pachmarhi, Amraoti and Aurangabad, one; Chanda, two.

The air is damper than usual in the Punjab, the United Provinces and North Bengal. Moderate to heavy clouds extend over the whole country, except in the extreme north and parts of Rajputana.

Forecast.—Light to moderate rain is likely in Burma, North-East India, the United Provinces, the Central parts of the country and the West of the Peninsula.

SIMLA, JUNE 13.

Rainfall has been nearly general in North-East India, North of the Peninsula and East Rajputana, but nearly ceased in the United Provinces. Sibsagar, Dibrugar and Dhubri, had one and a half inches ; Jalpaiguri, four ; Calcutta, one ; Udaipur, three ; Mount Abu, Neemuch, Jaipur, Amraoti and Hanumkonda, one ; Khandwa, Ahmednagar and Gulbarga, one and half; Aurangabad, two; and Gopalpur, three.

Forecast.—Light to moderate rain is possible in all parts of the country, except Sind, West Punjab and South-East of the Peninsula.

Summary of memorandum.—General conditions are such as have undecided. The majority of years has been followed by a total monsoon, and a rainfall of more than the average amount.

The indications regarding the geographical distributions are by no means well marked, but suggest an outlook for the plains of North-West India. During the earlier part of the season it is somewhere less favourable than that for the field of Bay current.

STORM SIGNAL.

The following telegram received from Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla, 12th instant, 15 hours, 30 mins :

Weather disturbed North Arabian Sea.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer "Barbara," Captain H. Vars, which arrived in harbour on Friday from Calcutta, reports having experienced strong South-West Monsoon and dirty weather all the way. The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s steamer "Mohammadi," which arrived in harbour on Friday from Durban, etc., reports having met with strong Monsoon with high sea from Marmagoa to Bombay.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In Cts	Esplanade In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba. In Cts
Previously registered	6·93	5·88	6·98	6·27
Sunday, 13th June	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
Total	6·93	5·88	6·93	6·27
Up to same date last year	0·30	0·40	0·00	0·10

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

June 13.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours. In. cts.	Total to date. In. cts.	Corpdg. Total 1907. In. cts.	Corpdg Total 1908. In cts.
Cumballa Hill	0·3	7·11	1·66	1·00

Appended is Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire (11th)	86·6	71·1	...	0·00
Jask	...	...	...	...
Muskat (11th)	98·8	89·6	...	00·0
Multan	106·3	89·0	...	0·00
Rawalpindi	106·9	70·9	0·09	0·09
Lahore	105·9	75·2	0·01	0·32
Sirsa	109·8	84·6	...	0.
Ambala	104·5	73·5	0·14	0·98
Delhi	104·7	78·7	...	0·33
Agra	105·8	79·0	0·10	0·23
Mainpuri	99·8	76·0	...	1·54
Jhansi	100·0	83·5	...	0·75
Cawnpore	95·7	79·5	...	1·74
Allahabad	92·1	81·0	...	5·78
Jacobabad	113·1	87·8	...	0·00
Karachi	91·5	84·0	...	0·00
Ajmer	102·4	87·7	...	0·00
Jaipur	104·2	83·1	...	0·50
Kotah	105·0	84·1	...	1·33
Bhuj	96·1	81·5	...	0·00
Dwarka	89·3	83·2	...	0·01
Veraval	85·7	81·3	...	...
Rajkot	100·9	80·2	...	0·01
Bhavnagar Para	102·6	81·0	...	1·95
Surat	92·1	78·6	0·11	0·14
Ahmedabad	103·6	84·2	...	0·19
Deesa	103·3	82·4	...	0·00
Neemuch	97·5	79·8	...	0·02
Indore	95·6	74·1	0·25	1·96
Jubbulpore	97·0	75·3	0·58	1·28
Saugor	97·1	73·5	0·67	1·46
Hoshangabad	101·6	73·9	0·62	0·71
Khandwa	99·7	76·6	0·12	0·17
Akola	100·7	75·6	0·25	0·81
Amraoti	95·8	74·3	1·04	1·80
Nagpur	96·6	75·3	0·10	1·15
Chanda	93·0	75·0	1·75	3·84
Raipur	91·7	74·6	0·87	3·10
Bombay	88·3	82·6	0·01	6·26
Ratnagiri	86·8	80·9	0·04	15·92
Mormugao	88·5	79·7	0·10	9·73
Karwar	...	...	...	...
Malegaon	93·4	76·1	1·01	1·30
Ahmednagar	86·4	72·0	0·05	0·45
Poona	82·0	73·3	0·09	1·82
Sholapur	90·3	73·4	0·31	7·87
Bijapur	89·2	70·7	...	4·07
Belgaum	77·3	68·6	0·15	4·64
Aurangabad	90·2	71·7	1·06	2·16
Nizamabad (Indur)	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	91·3	75·2	...	3·15
Mangalore	86·4	79·4	0·09	19·32
Calicut	85·8	78·1	0·10	17·38
Cochin	82·7	76·3	1·27	14·15
Colombo	86·5	77·5	0·05	1·29
Masulipatam	99·8	79·6	...	1·50
Bellary	96·0	76·3	...	0·02
Cuddapah	98·2	77·6	...	1·98
Madras	94·5	79·5	...	0·12
Bangalore	82·8	67·3	...	0·30
Coimbatore	86·9	73·3	0·01	1·08
Trichinopoly	97·1	79·3	...	0·00
Negapatam	100·9	79·0	...	0·12

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 12TH JUNE.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 12th June, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala records 0·14 inch of rain. Skies are heavily clouded at that station but are generally clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is normal but the minimum is higher than usual in the south-west Punjab but normal or in defect over the rest of the division.

The United Provinces.—Agra reports a light fall of rain. Skies are heavily clouded at that station but only lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air continues generally damper than usual. Day temperature has fallen and is in defect except in the extreme north-western districts, where it is normal and where night temperature is now lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies remain heavily clouded in Lower Sind and are moderately clouded at Kotah, elsewhere they are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the minimum at some stations in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore records 0·25 inch of rain and Surat 0·11 inch. Skies are lightly clouded in north Gujarat and the northern district of West Central India, and moderately clouded elsewhere. The air contains the usual amount of moisture and temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—General rain has fallen ; Jubbulpore has had 0·58 inch, Saugor 0·67inch, Hoshangabad 0·62inch, Khandwa 0·12 inch, Akola 0·25 inch, Amraoti 0·04 inch, Nagpur 0·10inch, Chanda 1·75inches and Raipur 0·57inch. Cloud has increased and skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are generally in defect in the eastern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Murmugao reports 0·10 inch. Cloud has decreased generally and skies are overcast only at Ratnagiri. The moisture in the air has decreased and is in slight defect at Mormugao. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local ; Sholapur has had 0·31 inch, Belgaum 0·15 inch and Aurangabad 1·06 inch. Cloud has increased in the northern half, but has decreased in the southern half of the division. Skies are now generally moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal nearly everywhere. Maximum has risen slightly but is still in defect at most stations; the minimum is normal.

General Remarks.—Cochin reports 1·27inches of rain. At the other stations on the West Coast rainfall has been insgnificant. General rain has fallen in the Central Provinces and local in the Deccan. A few very light falls have also occurred in the Punjab along the foot of Himalayas. Cloud has decreased in the Peninsula and in Kathiawar but has increased slightly in the Central Provinces.

The barometer has risen to the north of Latitude 20°, the rise being brisk in Kathiawar and Rajputana and considerable in the United Provinces and the Punjab. Gradients between Kathiawar and the Himalayas are thus less steep than usual. Gradients between Bombay and Colombo are also less steep than yesterday.

The usual depression in north-west India occupies a more southerly position than usual and is shown over Sind. The monsoon on the West Coast is weak.

Nearly general rain is probable on the West Coast and local rain in the Central Provinces and the Deccan.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 12th June was 29·633 feet. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 11 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 10 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30,000 inches and that of attached thermometer 30° F. will be 14 Inches and this will be higher and ewer by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of ancroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above it zero of gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

"OUR INDIAN EMPIRE."

Concluding Week's Stay of a Remarkable Exhibition.

The "Birmingham Daily Gazette." of May 11 says:—One of the most remarkable and interesting exhibitions held in Birmingham will come to an end at the close of the present week, when "Our Indian Empire" will be removed to some other large industrial centre. The exhibition, which, as has already been stated in the "Gazette," is presented by the same company as that which met with considerable success at the White City last year, has attracted thousands of people daily to the Broadway, off Witton-road, Aston, but even greater numbers are expected during this week.

The proceedings commence at one o'clock, and continue until 8 p.m., but only one payment is necessary for the whole of the time, every moment of which is occupied in some way or other. The programme is of a very varied character. so that no visitor has ground for complaining of monotony. The members of the company present a very peculiar appearance, in their red cloaks, turbans of all shades hair jewels and buttons, and brilliant rings, bangles and anklets, while it would do any English mother good to see how black children are brought up.

The programme is opened in the presence of a rajah, who is escorted round the enclosure to the strains of a most weird band. Elephants, dromedaries, and monkeys take part in the pageant which follows, and the feats performed by the animals are simply marvellous. To get them to such a state of perfection a great amount of training must have been necessary. This portion of the programme over the animals, and the rajah, disappear from the enclosure, and the members of the company quat themselves down in true Indian style a few yards from each other. Their purpose is to perform on their own account.

SNAKE-CHARMER'S ART.

Some take to sleight of hand, but perhaps the most interesting is an aged man who drags from a large basket a couple of large cobras. He plays to them on some kind of instrument, resembling in appearance a vase, the tune of which is something similar to a worn-out bagpipe. The snakes seem fascinated by the sounds, but now and again dart at the old man as if to bite him. Then follows a mysterious piece of work. A tuft of grass is placed near the basket, and a handkerchief, begged from someone in the crowd is placed over it. The strains of the instrument become more violent, while all eyes are fixed on the spot, but in a flesh the charmer's hand flies to the head of the nearest youth, and taking his hat, shows to the remainder of the witnesses a six or seven-foot snake endeavouring by all sorts of means to extricate itself from the hat. The performances of the magicians are little less mysterious. No matter how close a visitor may be to the performer the latter is always perfectly cool and his tricks appear all the more mystifying.

Around the "Empire" are scattered workshops of all descriptions and the work turned out is of a particularly high class. The Indian natives have always been noted for their splendid work on silk such as painting and embroidery and in these occupations they may be seen engaged at the show. In another shop a man is engaged making vases of all shapes and sizes ; others make silver, ivory, and ebony articles, boats, chased ash trays, the chasing on which is done with a hammer and an ordinary nail, and several other attractive and useful things. A great deal of interest is manifested in the school, where seven or eight children go to learn singing, talking, poetry, or some such subject, which, it is impossible to say. Altogether the exhibition is well worth a visit, and it will be a long time before Birmingham people have another such opportunity of seeing natives of our Indian Empire engaged in their home industries and pastimes.

BUILDING BYE-LAWS IN BOMBAY.

Revision by the Corporation.

THE following is the report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding draft revised Bye-laws with respect to buildings :—

The Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution, dated the 23rd March, 1908, to report on the Commissioner's letter dated, the 19th February 1908, forwarding for approval draft revised Bye-laws with respect to buildings under Clauses (a), (c), (d) and (dd) of Section 461 of the Municipal Act, beg to submit herewith a print of the Bye-laws as revised and finally settled by them, in consultation with the Commissioner and the Executive Engineer and Mr. W. A. Chambers, representative of the Association of Bombay Architects, who was good enough to attend all the meetings of the Committee, and the Municipal Solicitors, and recommend that the Bye-laws as now settled be adopted.

In conclusion the Committee beg to give expression to their high appreciation of the very valuable assistance rendered by Mr. G. O. W. Dunn to the Committee. Mr. Dunn presided over all the meetings of the Committee, except the last two and his expert knowledge was of very great value to the Committee in arriving at satisfactory solution of the many technical and intricate questions which arose in the course of the discussion on the revised Bye-laws. The Committee's thanks are also due to Mr. W. A. Chambers, whose intimate knowledge and varied experience of the questions pending before the Committee, were also of very great value to the Committee. James Macdonald, P. M. Mehta, Joseph Baptista, Lakhamsee Nappo, Karimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy, Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia, Salebhoy Karimji Barodawalla, E. M. Froes, Jehangir J. Cursetji, Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Chunilal V. Metha, K. E. Dadachanji, Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, Ramchandra B. Mantri, N. J. Gamudia, and Bhalchandra Krishna. Seen H. S. Dikshit and Ibrahim Rahimtoola.

I trust the building Bye-laws may prove useful to all concerned, and may not prove a source of trouble to them. People must be trusted in a large measure for their common sense in matters directly concerning themselves. The greater the enthusiasm for control over people in matters of building, the larger the number of building Bye-laws trying to deal with details, and the greater the possibility of people's confusion, of which those, that could, might take advantage. The interpreters between the executive and the confused owners of buildings will be the lincensed surveyors, architects and engineers, and their charges will be an additional item swelling the cost of the buildings. Neither Calcutta nor Madras has anything like these what may be called ellaborate buildings Bye-laws. Why all these have been found necessary here has not been made clear. I do not mean to enter into any discussion here of an unfortunate incident or two—falling down of houses involving fatality—which might appear to have unduly incited some impatient people to clamour for many and rigid building Bye-laws. But I may say that accidents cannot be provided against. By the carrying out of the many elaborate By-laws for "securing stability," etc., a building becomes very expensive with the natural consequence that rents go high, too high to be conveniently paid by the present generation. It is not shown how it is prudent to have very strong and expensive buildings, which will last for many generations, but which withal entail a positive hardship on the present generation in that it has perforce to pay high rents. But that is not all. Who could tell what new ideas of comfort and convenience of buildings will not crop up and what new building materials, elegant, strong and cheap will not come into existence thirty or forty years hence? Why hand down to future generations what would be unsuitable for their proposes? I think it is not prudent to make such building Bye-laws as should enforce extremely strong, durable and expensive buildings such as should last for many generations.

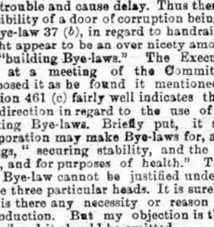
Bye-law 10 (*h*) gives the Commissioner discretionary power to test the cost of the builder of a property 5 per cent, of the hollow concrete blocks. By the test there is no interest to be served of the owner. It is on public grounds or for the safety of the people generally considered that a test would be made. Why should a private individual be made to pay for it? But that is not the only objection. A subordinate, who is virtually to wield the power of the Commissioner, might feel induced to take undue advantage of this provision: he would insist upon having a test made, though it may not be necessary, and thus put the owner both to expense and trouble and cause delay. Thus there would be all possibility of a door of corruption being opened.

Bye-law 37 (*b*), in regard to handrails to staircases might appear to be an over nicety amongst Municipal "building Bye-laws." The Executive Engineer said at a meeting of the Committee that he proposed it as he found it mentioned somewhere. Section 461 (c) fairly well indicates the scope and the direction in regard to the use of the power of making Bye-laws. Briefly put, it says that the Corporation may make Bye-laws for, amongst other things, "securing stability, and the prevention of fires, and for purposes of health." The making of this Bye-law cannot be justified under any one of these three particular heads. It is surely not needed, nor is there any necessity or reason shown of its introduction. But my objection is that it is "ultra vires," and it should be omitted.

Bye-law 45 (at page 38) will, I conceive, entail great hardship and very serious losses to those whose land, however large in extent, might happen not to have "apathway not less than 8 feet in width from a street." Supposing a man has 1,000 square yards of land on which he wants to put up two buildings. Access to the land from a street is by his own pathway 6 feet wide, on either side of which there are buildings belonging to other parties, and there is no land available to widen his pathway to 8 feet. This Bye-law will prevent him from putting up the buildings, and thus his land would be valueless, and he would be put to a very serious loss. But this is not all. There might be in existence several such pathways (or accesses from streets) less than 8 feet in width—and I am told there must be several, which, however, could not be brought to mind readily—that lead to rows of houses. Suppose one of these houses falls or is levelled down to be replaced by a new one. This Bye-law will not allow the plot so made vacant to be built upon again, as the pathway or access to it is less than 8 feet wide. The result will be that the plot hitherto built upon will not be allowed to be built upon then and will be made valueless to the owner by this Bye-law. Cases like this, which might perhaps frequently crop up, are likely to be a source of great hardship and loss to the people under these circumstances, and might also be a source of great friction with the Executive. I would repectfully suggest that a proviso be added to the effect that this Bye-law shall not apply to the existing pathways less than 8 feet in width.

SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE MISTRY.

"For over 50 years I have always kept Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the house. My father often told me that it saved my life when I was very young."



In thousands of homes Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is a household word. It has been used first by the grandparents, then by the parents, and now by the children. For colds and coughs, croup, bronchitis, la grippe, inflammation in the throat or in the bronchial tubes,

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is the standard remedy the world over. It contains no narcotic or poison. Accept no substitute.

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Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

BY THE WAY.

BRITANNIA AND THE WAVES.

However much the Budget may occupy the minds of mankind it is well that public opinion, with a memory often proved deplorably short, should not be allowed to forget that the naval question overshadows all others, which must depend entirely on its satisfactory solution. A few weeks ago we were all talking of the naval "crisis." Nothing has since then occurred to make the situation less "critical." All that has happened is that other matters of interest or diversion, such as Budgets and balloons, have diverted public attention from the contemplation of a grave national danger. But the agitation—to use a bad name for a good endeavour—goes forward, and not the least encouraging symptom of activity is the growth and progress of the Women's Navy League, a young off-shoot of the old association. For no one would underestimate the influence which women can bring to bear on political and public questions, and anti-Suffragists are not less anxious than their opponents that this influence should be exerted in all just and proper ways. The Women's Navy League has it in its power to strike a very shrewd blow for a true Imperialism.

IGNORANCE OF INDIA.

Lord Curzon, in the course of a most interesting speech, condemns the British public for its ignorance of the geography of India. The British public, a home correspondent thinks, will probably refuse to take the reproof lying down. It is interested in India as a foremost part of the Empire, as the adopted country of many friends and relations, as a land pre-eminently rich in history and romance, a land of mutinies and Afghan wars, of snowy white Taj Mahals, of bathing and burning Ghats, of Rajahs fabulously rich or with a genius for cricket. But no human being, not even a Britisher, can get any true and lasting conception of a country without having been there, with the single exception for Mr. Shorthouse, who wrote "John Inglesant" without having set foot in Italy. The ordinary man is conveyed to Imra in spirit by the novels he reads, but his spirit wanders about without chart or compass. It is really incumbent upon novelists to add maps to their volumes. In their own interests they should do so. It would add immensely to our interest to know exactly where "William the Conqueror" distributed famine relief, where the "Broken Road" ran, and what was the tribe that crucified the "Man who Would be King."

THE SHOWING-UP.

However much the playgoer who considers himself "in the movement" may regret the frustration of his curious hopes as to the performance of "The Showing-Up of Blanco Posnet," Mr. Redford has much reason to be grateful to Mr. George Bernard Shaw. For if anything could help to demonstrate the probability of the Censor's complete sanity it would be the eccentric outburst of that eccentric child of genius. Mr. Shaw makes puerile fun of the King, to whom he affects to ascribe functions which his Majesty, as Mr. Shaw very well knows, does not exercise. Mr. Shaw, too, makes a great pother about the conflict between man and God, which he declares to be the essence of his drama, and so, not for the first time, drags in Handel to assist his drolleries. Now we should be more willing to subscribe to Mr. Shaw's ideas as to the propriety of the introduction of the Divine Antagonist if we had not already seen the Shaw plays which have been licensed. For it is useless to pretend that the childish misbehaviour of Mr. Shaw, as parodist of a creed in "The Doctor's Dilemma" and in certain other passages of his works calculated, if not designed, to give the kind of offence which draws marked attention to ill-mannered and superfluous puerilities, has not deprived us of any confidence in Mr. Shaw's judgment of what is or is not expedient on the stage. And as for comparisons with "musical comedy," here is no comparison at all. That type of "play" may be futile and even immoral; but its effect on the public mind and morals is negligible by comparison with the possible effect of a serious play by a matter dramatist. We hold no brief for Mr. Redford. But it is not from G. B. S. that we can take an opinion.

MR. SHAW'S PATRIOTISM.

Inability to understand Mr. Bernard Shaw is not uncommon. It may argue lack of lucid intelligence —on one side or the other. It certainly interferes, with our appreciation of his letter to the Imperial Club. "I am a good European," said Mr. Shaw, "and if Germany is to be attacked by the sheep-farming and bushranging Powers, under whatever flag and in whatever language, I am on the side of Germany." What in Europe—what on earth—are the sheep-farming and bushranging Powers? And which of them wants to attack Germany? These are questions to be answered—in the next play or the next preface.

CASA BLANCA SOPHISTRIES.

Complaints have been made that the decision of Sir E. Fry and The Hague arbitrators relative to the Casa Blanca incident does not lay down any new international law. That may be, but it deals a fatal blow to Germany's extraordinary theories on her relation to other countries. When Lieutenant de Soria snatched the deserters out of Herr Just's keeping Germans did not attempt to justify the assistance given to Melepa, the Russian, and Wasyl, the Austrian, in their attempt to escape, but argued on behalf of the others, first, that Germans who enlist in the French Foreign Legion do not cease to be Germans—a truly extraordinary theory; secondly, that if they do become French they "re-become" Germans on entering a German consulate—which is even more extraordinary; thirdly, that if they do not re-become Germans, still they are safe in the consulate because desertion is not an extraditable offence. Sir E Fry and his colleagues have ruthlessly driven a coach and four through this triple line of sophistries, which would be productive of nothing but chaos and ill-feeling were they admitted. They are also remarkable as evidence of Germany's intense desire to keep hold on her citizens.

A GREEN OLD AGE.

Arguing from the amount of helium gas in a specimen of thorianite, and from the rate at which it is known to be produced a chemist is inclined to support the view taken by geologists that the earth is over 200 million years old. Geology is also inclined to put the first appearance of man on this earth at a far earlier period than was at first imagined. Arguing from the discovery of a skeleton of a man found at New Orleans beneath the roots of a submerged cypress forest, Sir C. Lyell calculated that man had hunted and fished by the side of the Mississippi some 22,000 years ago. These recent discoveries, if so they may be called, give an added dignity to the globe, but they increase our wonder that at this comparatively late time in its life it should still be so far from settling down into a quiet old age but should give vent to those nervous twitchings and shudders that make Messina and Reggio mere piles of ruins.

THE OLD CHURCH CEREMONY.

The perambulation of the parish which the clergy and people of Holy Trinity, Salford, have been carrying out in Rogation Week is of course, a revival of one of the oldest of Church ceremonies. The week in which the Rogations or litanies were chanted in procession has many names. The Dutch call it Cruys Week—Cross Week,—and in some parts of England it is called Cross Week too, from the carrying of the cross at the head of the procession. Grass week is, or was, its name in the Inns of Court from the commons of the week consisting much of salads hard eggs, and green sauce. A north of England form is Gang Week, and gang days" are among the idolatries denounced by some old Protestant writer. The blessing of the crops was part of the ceremony of the week—this was done, is recorded, so late as 1903 at Ufford in Suffolk. At Leighton Buzzard on Rogation Monday the people, acting under the will of some old benefactor, go round the parish with a band of boys carrying green boughs and "beat the bounds."

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE LONDON COSTUMIER.

The Englishwoman of to-day no longer merits the stigma of dowdy frumpishness and bad taste which for too long has been her distinguishing trait amongst the 'beau monde' of other nations. For the London costumier of to-day is blessed with the seeing eye of the true artist. He recognises the value of individuality, the value of emphasising types. Under his clever directions the Englishwoman is at last herself. For the first time in her history the true value and beauty of her individual type have been recognised and revealed. Now at last, thanks to her dressmaker she stands alone, freed from the slavish observance of Paris fashions, and is to be seen dressed with the most delightful taste and individuality modish to her finger tips, well groomed beyond the point of criticism, able to hold her own amongst the elegantes of any capital in Europe.

THE FAILURE OF FOREIGN FASHIONS.

At last she has been taught the secret of dressing well. No longer is she driven by necessity to make herself grotesque by donning clothes that, bearing the unmistakable hall-mark of Parisian chic, bear also unmistakable evidence of never having been designed to enhance the beauties of the English figure. The failure of Paris models, from an English point of view, being that they are made and fashioned simply and solely to emphasize the attractions of the dainty Parisians—a type distinct and apart from their English sisters in well-nigh every respect. For the most tragic of all the many tragedies of sartorial failure which Englishwomen have hitherto suffered from is that of having been forced to figure as pegs upon which to hang models, which, never having been created for them, could hardly be expected to enhance their particular style. Mercifully, modern methods have put a stop to such barbarisms of fashion. No longer does the Englishwoman suffer from such disastrous disadvantages.

THE DRESS ARTISTS OF LONDON.

Now she has creative artists who study her personality and dress her to the utmost advantage, for during the last ten years a revolution in everything appertaining to dress has been taking place in London. The Englishwoman has no longer any excuse for being dowdy and frumpish. Go where she will in the Metropolis to-day, she is surrounded with beautiful examples of clothes that can hold their own in the foremost ranks of fashion. In the large stores, in private businesses, in every other shop and street alike, it has become the rule rather than the exception to see garments of every sort and description, which are the best possible advertisement for the British designer's creative genius.

LONDON THE SHOPPING CENTRE OF THE WORLD.

And this is hardly to be wondered at. For it is but natural that the World's greatest market can command the pick of the world's best goods. Moreover, it has the pick in every department and in every quality. For London of to-day has not only become the great shopping centre of England, but the great shopping centre of the World. Vienna, Paris, New York alike send their best designers, their best workers, and their best goods to the best market, well knowing that they will find the best customers there. No longer does "La Belle Britaine" find it necessary to go to Paris in search of "le dernier cri" in frocks and frills. She is spared what once was an annual pilgrimage, for the simple reason that one only does she know that she will find a far better selection in the Metropolis (whether she patronises the British houses of the big Paris firms or the English shops), but she also knows that if she visits Paris and purchases at a ruinous price a model gown, she has absolutely no guarantee that upon her return to town she will not see a facsimile of the identical model, marked at a ruinous "clearing price" at one of the big stores, as she passes through on her way to give her order in the grocery or the floral department.

BEST TO TRUST ENGLISH SHOPS.

Such experiences have been so frequent of late that the woman of taste, who has to live up to a reputation for dressing well, runs no such risks. She has learned to class the typical French model with the ready-made class of garments, which clothe the multitude, and she leaves them severely alone. Far from trusting to Paris shops, which turn out twenty or thirty replicas of their model gowns, that are sold to every other store in London and to the provincial shops, the woman of taste confines her patronage to one or two of the best London houses, or to one of those ultra-select, semi-private establishments which, aiming at making a study of individuality rather than of slavishly following the fashion of the hour create their own beautiful models to suit their particular customers and in consequence have achieved such excellent results that they command a clientele that extends to well-night every Court in Europe, as well as to the leaders of American society, who form so large a section of their patrons.

THE KNOWLEDGE WHICH TELLS.

For the woman who has fathomed the maze of the West End shopping centres, and who knows how to shop and where to shop, there is no shopping centre in the World compared with the shopland of the Metropolis. The pity is that this knowledge is confined to the few rather than extended to the many. For London, though so vast, is so clique. Moreover, Londoners foster a fashion for 'tete-a-tete' advertising and up to the present it has only been through that personal recommendation intelligence agency, which whispers the name of the latest producer of frocks and fripperies, of hats and habits, as the case may be, that the secrets of the smart have leaked out. A stranger might live years in our midst, and never learn anything about this inner history of that particular shopland which half the world of women are envying the other half their knowledge of. A knowledge that makes all the difference between smartness and dowdiness, all the difference between right and wrong, all the difference between economy and extravagance.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	9
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Kanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Khumbharwada	0	0	12
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	5
Total	3	1	65
This day last year	9	6	103
Do. 1907			80

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.
June 12th, 1909.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	36	32	0
B	187	194	7
C	79	42	1
D	75	20	0
E	117	28	0
F	111	2	0
G	51	6	0
Total to date	706	224	9
Total rats killed			940

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

PIGMY BUFFALO.

An interesting account of this little known animal appears in the current number of "Country Life." This dwarf buffalo is one of the animals peculiar to that remarkable island in the Malay Peninsula known as Celebes. In height it is little more than half of the better known buffalo, standing only about three feet at the shoulders. The pigmy buffalo inhabits the remote wooded mountains of the island, and has probably never been seen by Europeans in its native haunts. Specimens, however, have from time to time reached European zoological gardens, and some little time ago the Duk of Bedford's collection at Woburn Pack possessed a bull and cow.

IS IT AN OX?

The native name of this little buffalo is Anoa, and this was adopted as the scientific title with the addition of the adjective depressicornis. We note however, that Mr. Richard Lydekker in the above article gives it the title Bos depressicornis. This seems to indicate the belief that its affinities are rather with the ox than the buffalo (Bubalus.) The horns of the anoa are nearly straight, and more upright than those of the buffalo.

CALVES WITH WOOLLY HAIR.

The fact that some individuals are nearly uniform in colour, while others have numerous white markings, suggests that there may be two species, or, at least, geographical races of the dwarf buffalo. An interesting peculiarity in the anoa is that the calves have a thick coating of woolly hair. As they grow up this is replaced by a coat of short hair. In very old bulls even this short coat may disappear. The use of this warm coating of woolly hair in such a tropical region is not obvious. It has been, therefore, suggested that the ancestral form lived in a cold country, and so required a warm covering.

PIG WITH FOUR HORNS.

Another curious animal found in Celebes is the Babirussa, or pig-deer. The most remarkable point about the pig-deer is the posession of four curved horns, which would appear to be not merely useless but an actual handicap in the battle of life. These so-called horns are in reality the overgrown canine teeth. The pair in the upper jaw do not grow into the mouth, but piercing the skin curve backwards till they nearly, or even quite, touch the forehead. The lower pair grow out of the mouth, and curve back in a similar way. It has been suggested that the horns serve to protect the eyes of the pig when grubbing among prickly branches &c. But since, as Dr. A. R. Wallace points out, the female, which needs protection just as much, does not possess them this view can scarcely be maintained. Another suggestion is that they may serve as hooks, so that the animal may rest its head upon a branch. This seems scarcely more plausible. Dr. Wallace's own suggestion is that they are organs once useful, but which have become useless through changed habits of life.

ROYAL SOCIETY EXHIBITS.

At the recent conversazione of the Royal Society a number of interesting exhibits illustrating recent developments in experimental science were shown. Professor Norman Collie, for example, showed an interesting experiment with neon, one of the Argon group of atmospheric gases discovered by Sir William Ramsay. Pure neon enclosed in a glass tube with mercury glows with a bright orange-red colour. In the fact that it does so at ordinary pressures neon seems to differ from other gases which require rarification.

RADIUM EMANATIONS LIQUEFIED.

Sir William Ramsay exhibited some radium emanations reduced to the liquid state. These represented the product of a week's emanations from half a grain of radium bromide. This is first frozen by means of liquid, air, and then purified from hydrogen. It is then compressed till it becomes a liquid of high density, and strongly phosphorescent. At about 200 degrees below zero the liquid freezes, and when still further cooled glows with remarkable brilliancy.

CORNISH PITCHBLENDE.

Mr. Francis Fox gives some interesting notes on the pitchblende of the Cornish mines. In a report of 1843 on the Trenwith mine, Professor Henwood stated that it contained large quantities of pitchblende, which was then considered of no value. The position of the pitchblende in the mine is described in existing records. The mine is now being cleared of water in order to work it for the pitchblende. This contains up to 33 per cent. of uranium oxide, and from 50 to 200 milligrams of radium per ton.

THE AORTA OF A PHARAOH.

One of the most remarkable of the exhibits at the Royal Society's Conversazione was the microscopic section of the aorta of an ancient Egyptian King, shown by Mr. Shattock. This King, known as Manephtah, has been regarded as the Pharaoh of the oppression. His mummy was found in a tomb at Thebes in 1898, and unwrapped in 1907. The King's name was written on the linen wrappings. The microscopic section shows that this Pharaoh was suffering from senile calcification of the veins.

SPIDER LIVING IN THE SEA.

In a French scientific periodical M. Louis Fage describes a new species of marine spider. It has been found among calcareous sea-weeds on the Mediterranean shore. Like our own water-spider, it can carry under water with it a bubble of air. It lives in the burrows of rock boring shells, or in the empty shells of other species. By spinning numerous threads across the mouth, it keeps the water out of its submarine abode. It can creep about the bottom, but has to keep a firm hold to prevent the shell from rising to the surface. Small flies and mites probably serve it for food.

A NEW "WIRELESS" INVENTION.

A workman named Naudin, employed at the Toulon arsenal, claims to have invented, after six years' work, an apparatus, by means of which it is possible to direct the Hertzian waves for wireless telegraphy purposes, so that messages may be directed to one quarter only without being received by wireless stations situated on the other points of the compass. Naudin's invention is stated to be easily transportable and able to be operated without masts. Some experiments were recently conducted with it before prominent officers of the Mediterranean Fleet, and they are declared to have been highly successful.

MANUFACTURE OF METALLIC FILAMENTS.

A United States patent issued to Mr. Johannes Schilling, Berlin, relating to a process for the manufacture of metallic filaments for incandescent lamps is described in the Electrical World. The process involves the use of a solution of sulphide of ammonia as a binding agent for forming a paste of the powdered metal or metal oxide. A 10 per cent. solution is employed. About 30 parts by weight of this solution are mixed with 70 parts of the metals, such as niobium, tantalum, molybdenum, tungsten, uranium, titanium, thorium, and zirconium or their oxides in the powdered state. The object is to produce a paste which may be squirted into filaments of the desired diameter. In practice for incandescent lamps filament having a diameter of 7-100 mm. when squirted suffices. It is said that trials made with this filament after squirting have shown that the squirted filament is only slightly inferior in conductivity to the pure metal which has been employed in its manufacture. A current is then led through the filament in the squirted state, and the filament is in this way rendered incandescent so that the volatile constituents of the sulphide of ammonia, which are easily decomposed by heat, are soon driven off, and the sulphur compounds formed when the current is first passed through are also driven off. The remaining metallic particles are welded together to form the metallic filament.

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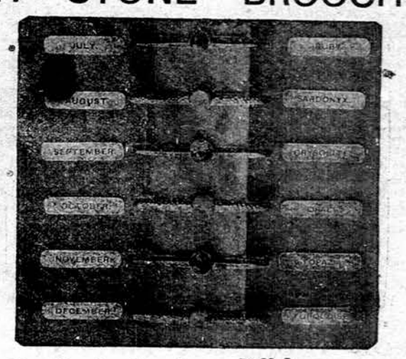
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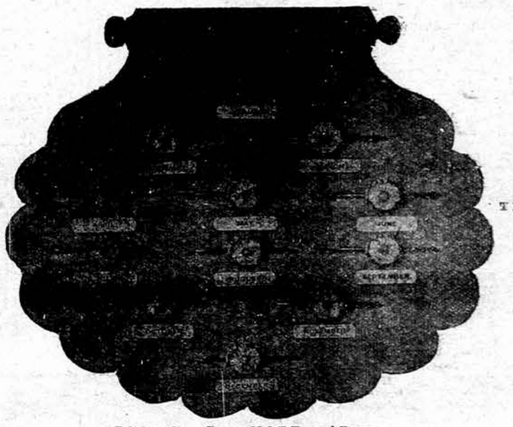
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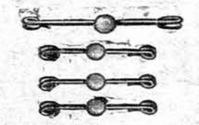
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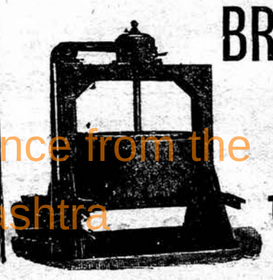
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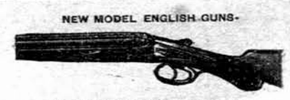
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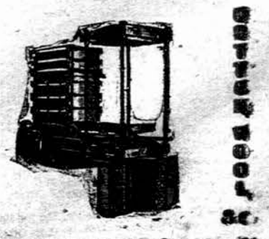
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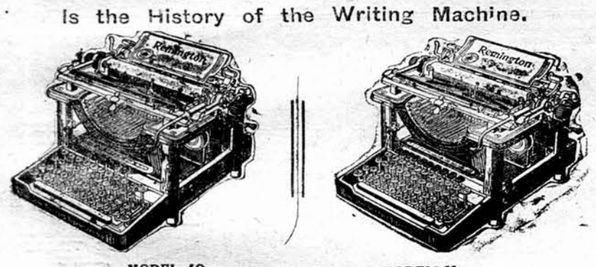
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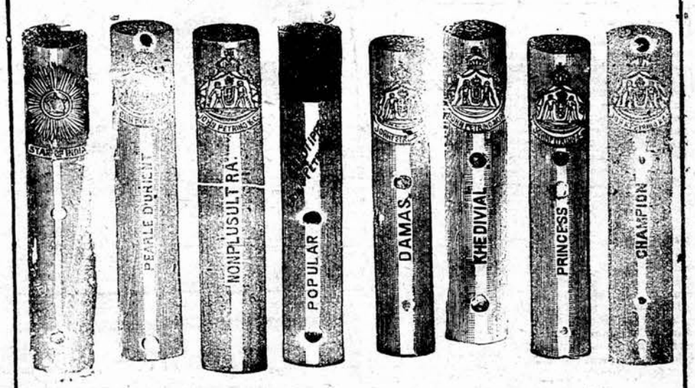
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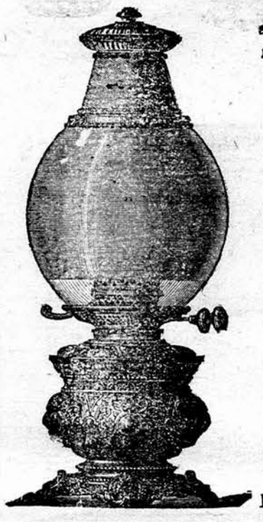
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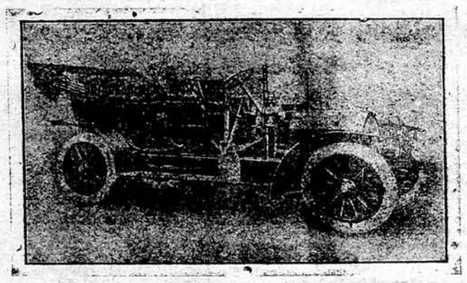
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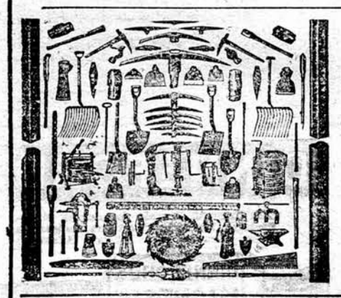
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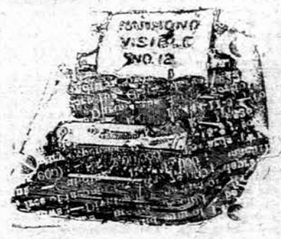
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